Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

VOL. XI. BELLEFONTE, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1879. NO. 28.

Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THE convention season is about here.

THE *Tribune* says there is an undoubted business revival in Cipher Alley.

FOURTH of July is all over, and Ben Butler can now start his campaign a-booming.

WILLIAM CRAMP, the famous ship builder, died at Atlantic City July 6th, aged 73 years.

THE story told by the woman Herman, concerning the Martin murder, is untrue, and the affair is still a mystery.

AMHERST, N. H., had a hundred thousand dollar fire on the Fourth. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

VANDERBILT has got one more railroad under his control—the Troy and Boston line, and it will soon be time for another freight war.

"A MILD attack of famine," is what the New York *Tribune* calls the result of the Democratic threat to starve the Government into surrendering.

THE Adventists must have been a "little off" again this year in their calculations. The 11th inst. was their day for the general "going up," but this globe still revolves.

THE expenditures on the great bridge between New York and Brooklyn, up to the present time, amount to $10,523,574. It is thought that the bridge will be open to the public by January 1st, 1881.

MINNESOTA, Wisconsin, Iowa and other western States were visited by a terrific storm on the 3d inst. Trees were uprooted, fences demolished and several persons killed. The crops, too, were damaged to an enormous extent.

FIVE of the nine jurors in the case of Blair, of New Jersey, who shot his coachman, pronounced him guilty of manslaughter, and the other four found that the shooting was justifiable homicide. Manslaughter in New Jersey is punishable, with fine or imprisonment, or both.

NIMROD SPÄLTENHUBER, who murdered John Ivison on December 10th, was executed July 3rd at Lebanon. He marched cooly to the gallows without any show of fear, and claimed to the last that he had no intention of killing Ivison, and that he did it in self-defence.

SATURDAY'S papers announced the sudden death of ex-Governor Allen, of Ohio, at his home near Chillicothe, on Friday morning, July 11th. Mr. Allen, familiarly called "Old Bill Allen," on account of his age, was one of the best known of public men, and figured conspicuously in the political arena for nearly half a century.

THE latest news in regard to General Grant is to the effect that the proposed demonstration in honor of his return to America is distasteful to him, and in order to escape it, and at the same time not hurt the feelings of his friends, he has concluded to extend his travels in foreign lands, and will exile himself for at least another twelve months from his native country.

UNDER the new vagrant act, which goes into effect on the 15th proximo, justices of the peace will, according to Judge Ross' ruling, in the Montgomery county court, not have the power to commit as vagrants, but will be required to commit to jail for trial, and let the court dispose of it. This will cost the county much more than the present system, but one trial will forever rid the county of that tramp.

Store Order Bill Vetoed.

The store order bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Schnatterly of Fayette Co., and as finally passed by both branches of the Legislature, and which was vetoed by the Governor, has occasioned a great deal of discussion among the laboring classes.

In order that all parties may fairly understand it we print the bill as passed with a synopsis of Senator Alexander's speech against the bill and the Governor's veto. Following is the bill passed :

To secure to operatives and laborers engaged in and about coal mines and manufactories of iron and steel the payment of their wages at regular intervals and in lawful money of the United States.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is here by enacted by the authority of the same.* That from and after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, all persons, firms, companies, corporations or associations in this Commonwealth engaged in mining coal, or mining and manufacturing it, or manufacturing iron or steel, or both, employing ten or more hands, shall pay their employees as provided in this act.

SECTION 2.—All persons, firms, companies, corporations or associations engaged in the business aforesaid, shall settle with their employees at least once in each month, but the employees shall have the privilege to give orders for money or merchandise on his employers for such amount as he may have earned and have to his credit from time to time during the month, and pay them the amounts due them for their work or services in lawful money of the United States, or the cash order as described and required in section three of this act.

SECTION 3.—That it shall not be lawful for any person, firms, company, corporation or association, the clerk, agent, officer, or servant in this State, to issue for payment of labor, any order or other paper whatsoever, unless the same purports to be redeemable for its face value in lawful money of the United States, bearing interest at legal rate made payable to employee or bearer, and redeemable within a period of thirty days by the person, firm, company corporation or association giving, making or issuing the same, and any person, firm, company, corporation or association engaged in the business aforesaid, their clerk, agents, officers or servants, who shall issue for payment of labor, any paper or order, other than the one herein specified, in violation of this section, he, she or they, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars in the discretion of the court.

SECTION 4.—That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company, corporation or association, engaged in mining or manufacturing as aforesaid, and who shall likewise be engaged or interested directly or indirectly in merchandising as owner, or in the per centum of profit obtained from the sale of any such merchandise to knowingly and wilfully sell to any employee any merchandise whatsoever, for a higher price than *he sells* the same article to other persons, and any person or member of any firm, company, corporation or association, his or their clerk, agent or servant, who shall violate this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars or undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months, or both, or either in the discretion of the court.

SECTION 5.—That if any person, firm, company, corporation or association, shall refuse or neglect to pay any of their said employees at the intervals of time as aforesaid, or shall neglect or refuse to redeem any of the cash orders herein provided for within the time specified, if presented and suit should be brought for the amount overdue or unpaid judgment for the amount of said claim, proven to be due and unpaid and a penalty or 5 per centum of such amount additional for each and every month's delay shall be rendered in favor of the plaintiff in such action. *Provided* That nothing in this act shall interfere with any previous contract between the employers and employees.

SECTION 6.—All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

It only requires a careful reading of this proposed law to show that it only applied to those laboring men engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel and the mining of coal and did not apply to any other class of laborers. The large class of laboring men engaged in the manufacture of articles out of iron or steel, or of articles out of iron and steel; such as axes, ordinary smith work, or articles manufactured in any of our machine shops, out of metal, rolled iron or steel were not included in its provisions. Therefore the provisions of this bill if it had became a law, would not have applied to any of the workmen engaged in the manufacture of axes, nor to any of the men engaged in or about any of our foundrys and machine shops. Neither would it have applied to any of the men engaged under contract in the mining of iron ore or in the cutting of cord wood and in the burning of charcoal.

It would have applied to all persons engaged in the mining of coal but not to those who handled it after it left the mine, either as common laborers or as burners of coke.

It therefore applied only to a limited number of two classes of laborers, to wit: those engaged in the actual labor of converting the raw ore into iron or steel, and to those engaged within the coal mine, in the actual labor of mining coal. Its provisions did not reach that large class of our laboring people engaged in our foundrys and machine shops, in our axe factories, in our planing mills, in our wood choppings, in our coalings, in our log jobs, on our saw mills, on our farms, in our shops, in our mechanic arts, our day laborers, etc. All of these people were excluded from its provisions.

Because its provisions did not apply to all laborers engaged in any and every avocation of life, it was special in its character, and therefore in direct conflict with the 1st section of the 3rd article of the constitution of the commonwealth, which reads: "The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law * * * regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing."

The champion of the bill and its adherents were apprised of this constitutional objection to the bill before and on its final passage, in a lengthy speech by Senator Alexander, of the 34th Senatorial District.

The bill, as argued by its friends, was also open to the objection that it was against public policy in that it interfered with the right of contract, and was therefore in restraint of trade. Senator Alexander, in his speech upon the bill, after disposing of the constitutional question said: "But whether it be unconstitutional or not, is not the policy of such a law bad? All men are equal before the law, and each man should be left free to make his own contracts in his own way, so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others. All laws in restraint of legitimate trade are obnoxious; all laws that interfere a barrier to the making of legitimate contracts are in restraint of trade, and are unwarranted interference with the rights of citizenship." This statement of principles, underlying all Republican Governments, is surely right. The people are the sovereigns, and their boast is that each one is the equal of every other. If this be true, then why should a law be passed giving special privileges to the few that are not enjoyed by the many. Why should the workers engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel, or the mining of coal, have special privileges not enjoyed by the thousands of other workers in other branches of industry? Upon this point Senator Alexander said "laws should be so general that one man could not say to his neighbor I have special privileges under this law that you have not, but they should be so broad and comprehensive that if one man would say I have special privileges under this or that law, that his neighbor could answer, so have I."

It was for reasons substantially the same as these that the Governor vetoed the bill. He says: "The act is special and within constitutional prohibition. Even if general it would be open to valid objection as being contrary to the genius of our free government and as based upon a theory subversive of the true principles of our constitution in that it denies the laborer the right to sell his labor to whom he pleases and for such prices and on such terms as seem good to him without molestation, hindrance or restriction.

This bill, in my judgment, interferes with the free employment of capital, arbitrarily controls trade, substitutes legislation for the laws of supply and demand, and is the beginning of a system of paternal government at varjance with our political institutions, which always proved when tried injurious alike to the employed as well as the employer. Believing it to be not only in conflict with the constitution, but also contrary to public policy and the true theory of free government, I am compelled to withhold my approval."

Alexander said he had no doubt that the store order system as practiced in many places was an evil, and that he would go as far as any other Senator to correct the evil, but was unwilling to stultify himself by passing a law so clearly unconstitutional, and so subversive of the cardinal principles underlying our free institutions.

To prove his sincerity in this he offered and urged the adoption of the following amendments to substitute for the original bill:

"That every corporation, co-partnership, firm or individual doing any business within this commonwealth in which laborers are employed shall pay their laborers or employes at stated periods in money or merchandise or other commodity, as may be agreed upon between the parties at the time of the contract of hiring and in accordance with the terms thereof, and it shall be unlawful for any corporation, co partnership, firm or individual, doing business as aforesaid, to knowingly and willingly charge their employes more or a greater price for an article of merchandise furnished than that at which the same article and quality of merchandise is sold at for cash in the same town or neighborhood by other merchants, or others trading in such articles. That it shall be unlawful for any retail merchant doing business in this commonwealth to receive any order that may be drawn upon him for the payment of lobor at less than its face value, or to discount the same, or to furnish store goods or merchandise therefor, charging a greater or higher price for the same than he would sell the same quality of goods at for cash, or than the same quality of goods or merchandise can be purchased at for cash in the same town or neighborhood. That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than ten dollars or more than fifty dollars for each offence, and shall refund to the party to whom such goods or merchandise shall have been sold the difference between the price charged and the cash price thereof."

It is plain that if this amendment had been accepted, that it would have obtained all of the Governor's objections, and the laboring men would now have a law upon the statute book that would have remedied the evil complained of.

If Senator Schnaterly's bill had been signed by the Governor the Supreme Court would have declared it unconstutional, and would have proved a trap and a snare that would have led the laboring men into trouble. Senator Alexander deserves the thanks of all classes, and especially the laboring men, for his able exposition of its unconstitutionality, and for his fair and statesmanlike amendment, which, if it had been adopted, would have reached the root of the evil. If the laboring classes desire a law on this subject they must accept Alexander's proposition, as any other would be unconstitutional and void.

THE officials in Washington whom Glover attacked in his report can't be induced even to read it. Such indifference as this is really embarrassing, and we fancy that the lofty Glover will be crushed.

The Tribune on the State Treasurership.

The New York *Tribune*, after looking over the field in Pennsylvania, makes the following remarks concerning the contest for State Treasurership this fall:

"In a week the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania meets, and the Republican Convention follows in a week after. These conventions have only a single State officer to nominate, but the State is pretty thoroughly aroused and the canvass is likely to be as active as usual. The Democrats are almost sure to nominate Daniel O. Barr. He has nearly all the delegates so far elected, and it is doubtful whether there will be any serious opposition. In the Republican Convention Samuel Butler, of Chester county, is the strong candidate, and, although other good men are named, the chances now seem to be in Butler's favor. He is a brother of the United States District Judge Butler recently appointed in the place of Cadwallader. He was a member of the last Legislature, where he made a good record, and his standing at home is high.

The present State Treasurer is a Democrat, who was elected two years ago, when the Republicans lost the State on the whole ticket by an adverse majority of 9901. This year the Republican party is in the best possible condition for success. The factions which at other times have distracted it have practically disappeared. The party was never more thoroughly united, and has rarely been more confident. It has been a long time, too, since the general situation was more favorable to the Republicans. Resumption has struck the Greenback party like a sledge-hammer. The reviving business which followed it convinced everybody that the Republicans were right all along in their financial theories. Nearly all the iron mills are once more in operation throughout the State; the coal industry is reviving; the railroads are more prosperous; the farmers have reason to expect better prices for their crops, and everywhere the beginning of a new and general prosperity is to be seen. Last year the Republicans carried the State by 22,353; this year, with the improved conditions, and with their Democratic and Greenback opponents very much split up, they ought to do far better. The Keystone State will give a good account of itself this fall."

The Man to be Slaughtered

Tuesday the Democratic State Convention meets at Harrisburg to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer. Dr. Barr, of Pittsburgh, is the man who has been picked out for the place by the leaders, and it is safe to say that he will be nominated without much, if any, opposition. He is a brother of the editor of the Pittsburgh *Post*, who, it was generally supposed, was desirous of the nomination himself, and the fact that he has allowed his brother to step to the front, shows pretty conclusively that he doesn't consider the chances of the Democracy very flattering for November.

A staff correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing to that paper from Philadelphia, has the following to say in regard to the putting forward of Daniel Barr and the retirement of his brother:

"Perhaps the party wants to make amends for its refusal to recognize the claims of the editor by doing something for his brother, or perhaps the nomination was offered to Editor Barr, and passed along by him to the less famous member of his family. It is going to be a bad year for Democratic candidates. There will be a tremendous slaughter of them throughout the North at the falll elections. It may be that the sagacious editor, remembering Artemus Ward's patriotic readiness to sacrifice his wife's relatives for the good of his country, has put his brother forward in order to escape serving as a candidate himself. However this may be, the Doctor is, by all accounts, an estimable gentleman, who will make a good figure on the ticket. He will make no figure at all in the Treasurer's office, for the sufficient reason that he will not come within 10,000 votes of an election."

A Difference.

Col. W. H Roberts, an ex-colonel of the confederate army, has been appointed by Mr. Hayes to compile the army orders and regulations. This is a job that may last five or six years, and the pay, therefore is that of a full colonel cavalry.

Now let our Republican contemporaries howl.—*Watchman.*

The above is a bit of falsehood being circulated by the Democratic papers, for the purpose of excusing the action of Rebel Brigadiers with their northern allies, who now have the majority in both branches of Congress—who recently displaced all the Union soldiers, Union officers of the House and Senate, and appointed ex-rebels to fill their places. This story of the Roberts appointment is promulgated for the purpose of diverting the attention of Northern Democrats from the subservient acts of their own leaders, who now bow in humble submission to their masters, the Southern Brigadiers, or they never would have consented to the displacement of a Union soldier to be filled by an ex-rebel. It is officially announced from the war department that Adjutant General Townsend, a Union officer during the war, is the person appointed to perform the work in question. The time has come when the appointment of ex-rebels to office is becoming an excessive load for the Democratic leaders to carry and explain away to the rank and file of the party, who are becoming more suspicious of favors extended to ex-rebels in preference to Northern and Union soldiers belonging to their party, hence the falsehood.

PHILADELPHIA had a base ball match on the Fourth between two female nines, composed of variety actresses, dressed in trowsers and blouses, which, according to the Philadelphia papers, attracted a crowd of 10,000 people. The game was hardly under headway when a disturbance arose which came near ending in a general *melee*. As it was the police were over-powered by the mob, who seized the bats and waited for the ball to open. Some heads were punched, several of the base ballists fainted, and there was a terrible time for about fifteen minutes. It is described as being a decidedly disgraceful affair, and is probably the last of the kind the city will tolerate.

A LADY living in Freeport, Mich., by the name of Mrs. Samuel Bugy, in a fit of insanity, shot her three children, instantly killing two and fatally injuring the third, and then shot herself, on Thursday July 3d. Some time ago this same woman showed signs of insanity by attempting to kill her brother with a carving knife, and had the authorities then taken care of her, as they should have done, this triple murder might have been prevented.

ANOTHER skeleton of the extinct mastodon has been found, this time in New York State. The bones were discovered by the son of a farmer while engaged in digging a trench. What was at first supposed to be a log was dug up, but afterwards found to be petrified bone, and after further digging other bones were discovered, and it is thought that enough will be unearthed to make a complete skeleton of the extinct mammoth.

A NEW YORK insurance company has brought action against the elevated railway for damages. The insurance men claim that the road darkens their building and otherwise incommodes them. It is a novel case, and will be watched with interest by parties interested.

GOVERNOR TOM YOUNG says there is not the slightest doubt about Forster's election in Ohio, and by a rousing big majority, too. Of course not. Everybody says so.

Miscellaneous.

Gen. Beaver's Oration.

Delivered at Sunbury, July 4, 1879.

The day and the occasion which bring us together are in beautiful harmony. They speak, it is true, with different tongues. They tell, it is true, two distinct and varied tales. But there is no discord in their voices; there are no conflicting statements, no repugnant sentiments, in the stories which they tell. Like the mournful cadence of a deep minor undertone, which ebbs and flows through the stately measures of some grand chorus, the occasion comes to us, quickening the patriotism, elevating the sentiments, quieting and softening the feelings and deepening the impulses, the purposes and resolves which the day naturally inspires. The one, and that which is represented in it and by it, is the complement of all that has heretofore been partially and incompletely represented in the other. The one is the actual—the embodiment, the fulfillment of that which was ideal and shadowy and prophetic in the other. The occasion is the cap-stone of the beautiful temple of liberty so long incomplete, from whose towers there now rings out in beautiful harmony without a trace of discord in the strain, "liberty throughout the land to *all* the inhabitants thereof."

To us all as Americans—citizens of these States, the *United* States, the land in which we live, the land which we love, the day wears a form of brightness and of beauty; it speaks the language of promise and of hope. The past with its memories, the present with its triumphs, the future with its promises, combine to fill the mental canvas with a glowing panorama of stirring scenes and grand achievements, of noble deeds and heroic daring, of intellectual advancement and material progress which may well fill our hearts with pride and gratitude. Yea, proud should we be and grateful that we have a country whose memories, whose triumphs and whose possibilities are ours—ours to enjoy, ours to preserve, ours to perpetuate. This birth-right of civil liberty purchased by the blood of our fathers is, as it should be, doubly dear to us because preserved by the blood of the men whose memories we hallow this day. To us who have mournful cause to look upon the past in view of the desolation it hath wrought, the occasion comes in another form and speaks another language. It comes with sad memories. It recalls loved forms long lost to us; true hearts, in whose love we rejoiced, and in the wealth of whose affections we were happy and content, now quiet and still; strong arms, upon which we were wont to lean for support and to which we never looked in vain for support and direction, now nerveless and aimless and helpless. It crowds the memory in bewildering maze with sweet, sad thoughts of those who were but are not, who went out from us but came not back again; of the long and bloody but triumphant struggle which desolated our land and left many of the bravest of its brave and the noblest of its heroes to find unknown and unmarked graves upon its hundred battle-fields. It speaks of the time when the agony of suspense was swallowed up in the bitter, crushing agony of certain doom. It speaks, oh! how plainly it speaks of the days of desolation and the sleepless nights of sorrow, when all human help was utterly helpless, when human strength was weakness and human sympathy seemed but a mockery, and we were left only the Almighty arm upon which to lean, and the everlasting promises to which to cling. But the all-healer, time, with soothing hand and mitigating touch has extracted the bitterness from our grief and the sting from our sorrow, and left us the proud remembrance of noble lives which we come to honor, and of brave deeds which we come to perpetuate this day—this birth-day of the nation, the great central day of our calendar, founded by the patriots who gave us the occasion for its celebration; hallowed by the death of Adams and Jefferson, glorified by the victories of Gettysburg and Vicksburg; sacred to liberty; holy-day of freedom, we dedicate it afresh to-day in dedicating this monument to the memory of the men who died that the day should not be lost to us as a nation and a people. It is therefore doubly meet that we thus assemble this day. Gathered from the different communities in which we dwell, from our homes and from our busy marts of trade, from our business and our pleasures we come to do honor to the dead. And whilst ourcoming honors them it does honor to the living, honor to the hearts which conceived and the willing hands which carried out the design which here finds its consummation. It does us honor that we yield to noble impulses, that we follow the promptings of a patriotism the same in kind, if not in degree, which incited the men to whose memory this cenotaph is reared to noble deeds and brave endeavor. It is a great pleasure as well as a great honor to be permitted to speak in this presence. The pleasure, however, will be greatly enhanced if, in addition to speaking to you, I can enjoy the consciousness of speaking for you, of representing your feelings and your sentiments on this interesting occasion. I know the difficulties which beset the task, and therefore hesitated about undertaking it. I have approached it with feelings of reverence and devotion, which, so far as I am able to appreciate them, I believe animated the men of whom I speak. If these feelings animate us all as they did in 1861, cementing our hearts as the heart of one man I may hope to represent all at least who have taken an interest in the erection of this monument, and all who are interested in the lives of the men to whose memory it is erected.

The flowers scattered upon the graves of our fallen countrymen who died, as we believe, in the cause of truth, of justice and of right; scattered in accordance with the beautiful annual custom born of the spirit of fraternity and loyalty and charity, have scarcely withered. The "winds and sunbeams" have dimmed but little the freshness of the beautiful colors blending in the flags which mark the passionless mounds above them. With this tribute of love and loyalty fresh in our hearts and minds, we come again to-day to add, if possible, to the intensity of our devotion to the memory of the men of Northumberland county who willingly, lovingly, loyally, joyfully laid down their lives for their country and our country, for us and for ours to latest generations.

The question may have arisen in the minds of some of us, and has doubtless found expression among us: Why follow the beautiful and suggestive services of Decoration Day with the pomp and pageantry of this grand parade? Why tell in bronze and granite the story which is written indelibly in human hearts? Why teach by other means and costly monuments the lessons of devotion to country which the willing and loving hands of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and all who sympathize with them teach so simply, so graphically and so pathetically on each returning 30th of May? My friends! the day is not far distant when those who stood shoulder to shoulder during the great struggle for life through which our nation has passed will stand with drooping shoulders and bending form and tottering mien; when there will be no more the old touch of the elbow because there will be no elbows to touch; when the last comrade of the Grand Army will answer to the roll-call on the eternal camping ground above; when the hands which have scattered for the last time the flowers upon a comrade's grave will lie folded white and quiet and motionless across a pulseless breast; when the last survivor of those who fought side by side with the men whose memory is to be perpetuated by this monument will be carried to his burial by loving hands, no doubt, but hands all unused to the employments upon which his memory fondly dwelt—by sorrowing hearts, no doubt, but hearts which could sympathize but feebly with the great, passionate love of country which filled his heart and moved his lips and made eloquent his tongue. In anticipation of this event, knowing that sooner or later this time must come; in obedience also to an instinct of our humanity which finds universal expression all the world over, whether it be by pyramid or mound, this shaft is set up to tell in enduring granite and monumental brass to the questioning generations yet unborn the story of devotion to which no living witness can then testify and as to which, so far as the participants are concerned, all human lips have been forever sealed.

Can there be any doubt, can a question even arise as to what that story is? Can we, many of whom took part in the scenes, the efforts and the events, whose causes, whose motives and whose results are intended to be embodied and portrayed in this enduring manner, doubt what were the causes which led to those scenes—what the motives which prompted those efforts and what the results which followed those events. If there is such a thing as self-consciousness—if there is in man such a faculty as memory—if we can have confidence in our own existence, there would seem to be no reasonable ground for doubt upon these questions. And yet, in the light of recent events, we may almost doubt our own existence. We may well question the office and the functions of the human memory. We may well inquire, "Am I myself or have I by some strange process, akin to the transmigration of souls which was believed and taught by some of the ancients, been changed into some other being, the opposite of what I believe myself to be?" A few days ago—less than a day's journey from where we are now assembled, in the ancient and now historic town of Winchester, Virginia, in the midst of a vast concourse of people, with grand pageant and solemn services in which the offices of our holy religion were invoked, the Governor of that ancient Commonwealth, a Senator of the United States and a member of the lower House of Congress, taking a prominent part in the exercises of the occasion, there was unveiled a magnificent monument dedicated to the memory of 836 men, unknown by name, who died in the "defense of Constitutional liberty." Can we believe that we are what we seem to be when we are told that this monument was erected to the memory of Confederate dead—of men who were slain in arms against the legally constituted authority of government? men who were confessedly in rebellion against the government and in violation of the Constitution and the laws which they, or at least many of them, had sworn to obey, protect and defend—men who had perhaps taken the lives of some of the very men whose memory and devotion we endeavor to perpetuate this day. If this be true, tear down this shaft, uproot its foundations and sow the earth with salt. If this be true, you, sir (turning to Governor Hoyt, who was present), the Governor of this proud Commonwealth, owe it to yourself and the people whom you represent to apologise by public proclamation for the unhallowed purpose which prompted them, and the ignoble part which the people of Pennsylvania took in the destruction of that "Constitutional liberty." If this be true, you owe it to youself and to the truth of history to unite with your companions in arms in an humble apology to all mankind and especially to those brave *defenders* for having drawn your sword in a cause so unholy, so unwarranted and so base. If this be true (turning to General Cameron, who also was present), you, sir, once the custodian of the portfolio of War, in the Cabinet of President Lincoln, wielding the vast war power of the government and directing its military operations for the purpose of subverting the rights and the liberties of the people, owe it to them and to yourself to spend the remainder of a life heretofore supposed to have been largely spent in honorable public service in humble penance and in making tardy retribution to the blameless and oppressed people whom you have wronged. If this be true, oh! ye widows and orphans of these dead men whom we falsely declare to be entitled to honor and everlasting renown, tear out their memory from your hearts, dry up the scalding tears which flow afresh to-day, teach your children and your children's children to forget their deeds, their daring and their doom, and consign to everlasting infamy and oblivion all remembrance of what we have heretofore called manly and noble and sublime and patriotic in their living and in their dying. If this be true, oh! my comrades, disabled and war-worn, restore to the government you have wronged four-fold in righteous retribution the pensions which you have fraudulently received and dishonestly appropriated to the support of your exhausted and shattered forms. If this be true, oh maimed and mutilated body, go lie down in shame and cover thyself with confusion! *Can* this be true? Can it be possible that we have been and still are ignorant or forgetful of truth and of duty, of honor and of right? Has a strong delusion possessed us so that we should believe a lie? It cannot be. It cannot be.

What reason do we then assign for our assembling together to-day? Why do we select a few men—a very few, comparatively—of Northumberland county, not more honest, not more brave, not more patriotic, not more pure, not more just, not more charitable than their fellows, as worthy of this distinguished honor? What do we say to our children and through them to their children and to all the world, as to the motives which prompt in the execution of a design which is undoubtedly the creature of a noble impulse? Let us put upon record just what we mean by this solemn act of dedication, the first act of its kind in the history of this country, now more than a century old. Do I misrepresent your thought and your feelings, do I outrage the truth of history, do I do violence to the charity which vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, when I declare that these men who cannot speak for themselves, and whose honor is left in our keeping, *died in defense of a principle*? DIED IN DEFENSE OF A PRINCIPLE? Let us analyze that statement! Let us inquire whether there is not contained in it the spring of our motives and the cause of our efforts to honor their memory. These men I say died in *defence* of a principle. I need not speak of the events which crowded each other so closely and so bewilderingly, from the 17th day of December, 1860, when the convention elected by the people of South Carolina assembled, and on the twentieth day of the same month, unanimously passed what they called "An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled the Constitution of the United States of America" until the 13th day of April following, when upon the sea coast of the same State, a garrison composed of soldiers of the United States army surrendered under compulsion after a terrific bombardment to an armed and hostile force, and marched out of Fort Sumpter, being allowed the poor but proud and honorable privilege of saluting their flag. These scenes, more wonderful and startling as we review them than they seemed to be at the time they were enacted, are fresh in your memories and I have not the time, even if I had the disposition, to dwell upon them. Then and not till then did the President of the United States, representing the people thereof—literally driven, to the wall—turn upon the guilty aggressors and seek in self defense to protect the rights which he was sworn to defend. At long last, as it seemed to us, the Union dissolved, so far as it could be dissolved by pretended legal enactment—the flag of our country, the emblem of its honor and power, insulted and trampled upon, the property of the government captured and appropriated by armed bands, forts and public buildings occupied in the name of a new and hostile power, and in the case already mentioned, a garrison compelled by military aggression and force, after an actual seige to surrender, the note of preparation was heard, the summons to duty came, and the nation felt a thrill of returning energy and life. At *long, long* last, the paralyzed, hunted, stricken eagle turned upon the vile bird which pursued him; the fire came back to his eye; strength returned to his wing; he turned in his apparently cowardly flight and prepared for the defense of the heritage of freedom of which he was the emblem and the custodian. At long, *long*, LONG last, when the people were sick of parleying and procrastination, on the 15th of April, 1861, there came the proclamation of the President of the United States, calling forth the militia of the several States to the aggregate number of 75,000 men, in order to suppress unlawful combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. In it he appealed "to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our national union and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured."

Can you recall the scenes and the incidents of the memorable day when that proclamation, carried by the lightning, was received in your town? Can you remember the exultant joy which filled your hearts as you stood about the bulletin board of the telegraph office whilst some neighbor read that summons to the defense of country and of honor and of law? Can you not feel, even now, something of the fire of enthusiasm which thrilled every fibre of your being as you realized the glorious privilege of showing something of the love and the devotion which you felt for your country, by responding to that proclamation and becoming one of that immortal 75,000? Some of you can—some of you do. These men felt that exultant joy, that thrill of enthusiasm, the moving of that patriotic instinct. They cannot tell us how they felt—they showed to us and to the world what they did. The man (Colonel James Cameron,) whose statue looks down upon us from the height of this shaft in the granite that symbolizes his character, although over sixty years of age, felt it. He cannot tell us how he felt; the burning enthusiasm of that day, crystalized into action, however, and he and they gave testimony by their blood to the intensity of their devotion. Remembering those events, looking back upon those scenes, reviewing their lives, recalling their devotion, tell me were these men the, aggressors? Did they begin a contest for conquest or renown; I know your answer, I feel your response: they were the defenders of us and ours, of our heritage and our joy. But they died in defense of a *principle*. I like that word PRINCIPLE; there's something noble in it, something inspiring and elevating in its tone. It was no mere sentiment that stirred these men. It was not an idea which thrilled them. It was not a phantom to which they pledged their honor and their lives. It was no bauble of vain glory in the pursuit of which they sealed their devotion by their death. It was a principle, deep, abiding, pure and strong. A principle, the truth of which they have vindicated, the strength of which they have tested, and the power of which they have perpetuated, a heritage for us and for ours. This is a captivating part of my theme. I would love to dwell upon it, but time admonishes and I must hasten. This principle of which we have spoken was *fundamental*. It reached to the lowest depths of the foundation of our government. Deny it and you deny the very existence of the right to govern. Take it away and no fabric of human government, however beautiful, however symmetrical, could endure for an an instant beyond the let of the passions, the predjudices, the whims and the caprices of those who are governed.

It was also a *vital* principle. It was inherent in and absolutely necessary for the life the nation. Its necessity, in order to preserve life, has been admitted even by those who denied its existence.

It was, moreover, a correct principle. I will not stop to argue this proposition, inasmuch as the discussion of it might lead to a line of thought which would be foreign to the main purpose of this address. Its correctness, however, may be fairly assumed inasmuch as it was clearly shown by its success; and in the determinationof political questions, success is largely the measure of right.

But it was a disputed principle. Nearly fifty years ago, when Mr. Calhoun formulated and announced his peculiar views in regard to the right of individual States to nullify the acts of Congress, he regarded this as a constitutional right vested in the several States, in the exercise of which all causes of discontent might be removed and the disruption of the government avoided. He had no thought that the logical results of this doctrine would be the very opposite of what he fondly hoped would be the safety and lead to the perpetuity of the Union. The doctrine, however, found a lodgement in congenial soil, and being adopted by the Legislature of South Carolina and published by it as embodying and expressing the sentiments of the people of that State, it was thereafter known as "the South Carolina exposition." Although the attempted enforcement of this doctrine so antagonistic to our free institutions became the occasion—it can scarcely be said to have been the foundation—of that struggle, which, beginning in the administration of General Jackson in attempted nullification, culminated in the administration of Mr. Buchanan in open rebellion. The root of the difficulty is found, not in the doctrine of secession, not in nullification; it reaches far deeper than either of these pernicious outgrowths, and extends beyond the organization of the government itself. The radical difference between the North and South finds its spring in the theory upon which the colonies of the respective sections were founded. In the one case, they were founded for the most part by the people themselves for their own benefit and for their own comfort and enjoyment: in the other, they were royal colonies, founded for the most part for the benefit of the few, to whose comfort and convenience the many were expected to contribute.

There opens out before us at this point a wide field for interesting historical discussion, upon which we dare not enter. All thoughtful students of colonial history will, doubtless, agree that there was this wide divergence in the views of the founders of the original colonies. The legitimate results of this difference of sentiment are founded in and accounts for the discontent, the restiveness and the hatred of restraint which characterized the people of the South, and which led, finally, to the unhappy scenes which we are specially called to contemplate and review this day.

This disputed principle, assuming the form of a political question, was submitted to the rightful tribunal—the people—for settlement. It was decided. The fact of the decision has never been questioned—its meaning could scarcely be misunderstood. It was accepted by the great majority of the people of the United States as final and conclusive.

From this decision, however, an appeal was taken to the court of last resort among nations—the sword—among people of the same nation, revolution. He would be a daring man who, on this day, before an American audience, would deny the sacred right of revolution. I do not deny it. I assert it as a right inherent in a people who contend against a tyranical usurpation of power; but the people who resort to it are to be held to a strict accountability as to the motives which prompt and the causes which lead to this dernier resort. If the motives are not pure—if the causes are not sufficient—if the effort be to overturn popular government, administered under constitutional limitations, and in accordance with settled laws, then revolution becomes rebellion, and the deliberate judgment of mankind is appealed to in vain for a justification of it. That appeal was tried. These men whom we honor to-day helped to try it. The reverberations of that great trial are heard throughout the land to-day. Although the costs are not fully paid, the court decided the appeal, and from that decision, registered in blood, there is no further right to appeal. The decision of this court of last resort is final and conclusive, and therefore, *this principle is settled*. What is it, this principle of which we have spoken? It finds its source in the first laws of nature—the right and the duty of self-preservation, a right which inheres in nations as well as in man—a duty which devolves as well upon governments as upon individuals.

It may be said—it has been urged, indeed, and with some degree of truth—that the individual rights of these men who are the representatives, so far as our present purpose is concerned, if all the battling hosts of freedom were not invaded—that their personal liberty was not involved—that their property was not in danger. Homes were safe, families were safe. The municipal authorities were not interfered with. The State government was intact, and was not assailed. Why, then, this instinctive feeling of rights invaded?—why the eager waiting for a call to arms?—why the enthusiastic response to the proclamation of the President calling for men, until he was compelled to stay the eager thousands in their offers of devotion? No man stopped to inquire, what did the founders of the government say?—what were the opinions of the framers of the constitution?—what do the leaders of my party advise? I speak of the first outpouring of the first popular heart, of popular devotion, for that is all I saw. What is the explanation of all this—how do we account for it? There is but one answer—there never has been and never can be any other. Each one of these men felt, every one of them knew, that he was an integral part of the government which was assailed—that this was a union of the people of this country, for their mutual advantage, and without stopping to reason upon the subject in obedience to the instinct of self-preservation, he gave himself, without reserve, to the task of defending and preserving his birth-right, and the heritage of his children.

I have spoken of this subject not from a political standpoint, not in the light of what other men have said so much as from what these men did, and of what we know of the motives and feelings which influenced their action. It is due to them and to us that this be placed upon record as a memorial of them. What, then, is the conclusion of the whole matter? What the climax of this argument, if argument it may be called? It is the old story which we have heard for almost a century. It is the conclusion to which we are carried, begin where we will and argue as we may. We, the people of the United States, in order to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, have ordained and established, aye, and have so far, thank God! and thanks to these noble men, perpetuated this free government. This is a government of the people—the source of all power—not a confederation of aggregations; by the people, who are the direct and only real and responsible rulers; for the people—for whose benefit, directly and individually, our laws are made and ought to be administered, and to whom the blessings of free government should flow unlimited and unrestrained, not filtered through the murky medium of an exploded heresy which sought the life of the government and cut the lives of these noble men and hundreds of thousands more like them, whose memory is to be, and ought to be, held in undying remembrance.

And now, my friends, what shall I say more? I can pronounce no eulogy upon the men whose memories we honor this day and all other days. Their lives are their own best eulogy, their deaths a nobler panegyric than human lips can utter. With the great apostle and martyr of liberty, whose name recalls all that is good and great and pure in statesmanship, in the words so often quoted, as he stood among the graves of the dead at Gettysburg: "We may well say in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow this monument. It is consecrated by the lives, by the death, by the blood of the slain, far above our power to add or detract. It is rather for us, the living, here to to be dedicated to our life-work, here to receive the inspiration which shall enable us in our sphere to do our work, as well to discharge our duty as nobly as they did theirs." Turning, then, from the record of the dead, which is made up from the contemplation of the lives of men whose duty has been nobly discharged, let us face a present duty as it presents itself to us. We are not called upon to do what these men have done; their duty does not devolve upon us; nor can we rest content in the consciousness that they have discharged their duty well. Not less patriotically than they, act less devotedly than they, let us take up the duty which this occasion teaches and which the present demands. For

> "New occasions teach new duties,
> Time makes ancient good uncouth,
> They must upward still and onward,
> Who would keep abreast of truth.
> Lo, our camp-fires gleam before us;
> We ourselves must pilgrims be;
> Launch the Mayflower and steer boldly
> Through the desperate winter's sea,
> Nor attempt the Future's portal
> With the Past's blood-rusted key.

When asked how the ladies were dressed at a fashionable party the other evening, a modest youth replied: "About as much as an oyster on the half shell."

The rocks that are hurled from the atric cliffs are of Irish origin—they are sham-rocks.—Yonkers *Gazette*.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the last will of William Johnston, Sr., deceased, late of Ferguson township, Centre county, Pa., having been granted to us, all persons indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
DAVID JOHNSTON,
11 20 6t Box 119, Elk City Clarion Co., Pa. Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, letters testamentary have been granted the undersigned upon the estate of Samuel P. Womer, deceased, late of Taylor township, Centre county, notice is hereby given to all persons owing said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated.

20 6t D. G. GANOE, Executor.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $10 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 24-1y

Clothing.

WM. S. TRIPPLE.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5 12-1

Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARD

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the building opposite Bush's Arcade, next door to Deschner's gun store, on High street.

At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-tf

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WM. S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS AND STEAM FITTER,

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done neatly and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. W. S. GALBRAITH,

7-tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

Auctioneer's Card.

PHILIP TEATE, who has had large experience as an Auctioneer, offers his services to the people of Centre county.

He speaks German and English,

and possesses the invaluable gift in an auctioneer of a loud, clear voice, and can be distinctly heard a long distance. Those having work of this kind to do will do well to give him a call. Charges moderate. Call on or address him at Bellefonte, Pa. 12-1y

Do you want to make some money?

If so, here is a chance. Competent Agents Male or Female wanted to sell the **Rotary Seive.** The most Convenient Article for domestic use, for the purpose designed, ever invented. Its scoops, sifts, weighs, measures and mixes. Also for straining Fruit, Washing Rice etc.

Over 1000 Agents are now engaged in selling them in the west. Territory is eagerly taken wherever offered, so apply early. For particulars address, C. M. WHITE,

Gen. Agt. West Penn'a. Pittsburg, Pa. 10-27.

Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

The State Assayer and Chemist of Mass. and leading Physicians endorse and recommend it as a great triumph in medicine.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Medical.

Grace's Celebrated Salve.

A SURE RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERER.

PREPARED BY

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS,

86 HARRISON AVENUE,

BOSTON, MASS.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

Is a Vegetable Preparation

invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor.

Price 25 Cents a Box.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

CURES

flesh wounds, frozen limbs, salt rheum, chilblains, sore breast, sore lips, erysipelas, ringworms, scald head, chapped hands, burns, cancers, felons, scalds, sores, ulcers, wounds, stings, shingles, festers, wens, stics, piles, abcess, freckles, bunions, sprains, boils, bites, cuts, whitlows warts, blisters, tan, pimples, corns, scurvy, itch, ingrowing nails, nettle rash, mosquito and flea bites, spider stings,

And all cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally.

For sale by all druggists, grocers, and at all country stores throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price by mail 30 cents. 10-33-1y

Black Forest Oil Catarrh Remedy

WARRANTED TO CURE IN ALL CASES.

Where directions are followed. Sold by all druggists in one and two dollar packages. Patients using our remedy should write us fully of their cases, and we will send them special directions. If your druggist has not our remedy, write to us at once for sample package, circulars, &c Address, F. H. BOWER & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., General agents for the United States and Canada

Miscellaneous.

OLD AND RELIABLE.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable.—It never Debilitates—It is Cathartic and Tonic.

TRY IT

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order; its unhealthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Seasickness, and other Disorders. The Liver is the seat of malarial diseases. The Liver Invigorator protects the system from Miasmatic Influences. It Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System. The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., 162 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Dinah M. Adams, deceased, late of Huston township, Centre Co., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same, duly authenticated to

21 6 F. M. WEBB,
Bellefonte, May 20, '79. Executor.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late W. P. Wilson. ja4'71-tf

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law,
office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law,
office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law,
v6 1-1y Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorneys-at-Law.
Office on Allegheny Street, over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN BLAIR LINN, Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefotne, Pa. 11-8-tf

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, first door south of Lyon's new store. 5 17-1y

Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't..... J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. E. I. KIRK.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 10-16 1y

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

DR. J. D. GEISSINGER,

DENTIST.

A graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, has permanently located in Bellefonte, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, including the treatment of diseases of the mouth.

Office: Second floor, Furst's building, North side of Court House. 10-31-tf

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS H. RHOADS,

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. 8-12-1y

RAILROAD HOUSE,

Corner Front and Pine Street,

Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.

ROBERT LOYD, Propriotor.

The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best he market affords 251y

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 11-24-1y

Kansas Farms.

Improved Farms for sale at

LOW PRICES,

and unimproved railroad lands for sale cheap on long credit, by the general western emigration and real estate agency of the undersigned. Reliable information "how to go and where to go west," the best railroads to travel on at low rates of fare. Maps of lands furnished on personal application or by letter, including stamp, to

WM. SHORTLIDGE,
17-3m Bellefonte, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Dinah M. Adams, deceased, late of Huston township, Centre Co., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same, duly authenticated to

F. M. WEBB,
21 6 Bellefonte, May 20, '79. Executor.

Doll's Boot & Shoe Store.

Home Industry! Home Industry!!

A VISIT TO THE NEW FARMERS'

BOOT & SHOE STORE

is sufficient to convince everybody that it is the

CHEAPEST AND MOST RELIABLE PLACE IN TOWN.

IT IS NOT SURPASSED IN STYLES AND MATERIALS. THE BEST AND LATEST STYLES OF

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS

AND SLIPPERS, CAN BE BOUGHT AT

LOUIS DOLL'S,

17-3m BROCKERHOFF ROW, BELLEFONTE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

SO SIMPLE A CHILD CAN USE IT. WARRANTED FOR 3 YEARS

WHITE SEWING MACHINE

$1500.00 CASH TO AGENTS

BEWARE OF BOGUS DEALERS AND DEFACED NUMBERS
NOTICE OUR GENUINE NUMBER ON SHUTTLE RACE-PLATE.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS:

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Bunnell & Aikns.---Music Store.

BELLEFONTE MUSIC STORE

PIANOS, ORGANS & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE POPULAR SHEET MUSIC.

Repairing and Tuning Done in the Best Manner.

PIANOS.

CHICKERING,
STEINWAY,
ARION,
WATERS.

ORGANS.

ESTEY,
WATERS,
WOODS,
MASON & HAMLIN.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND ORGANS.

7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, - - - - - $150.00.
9-STOP ORGANS, 2 FULL SETS OF REEDS, ONLY - - - 55.00,—Regular price, $270.00
13- " " 3 " " " " - - - 75.00, " " 340.00.

This Organ has the Grand Organ Knee-Swell.

Second-hand Organs as low as $25.00. *Second-hand Pianos as low as $50.00.*

Violins and Accordeons from $2 Upwards. *Piano and Organ Instructors.* *Covers and Stools.*

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

SEWING MACHINES.

New Domestic, $30.00.
New White, 25.00.
New St. John, 25.00.
New Improved Singer, $22.50.
New Improved Howe, 22.50.
Second-hand Machines as low as $5.00.

AGENTS FOR E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S PERFECT-FITTING PATTERNS.

Orders by mail solicited and promptly filled. No agents employed. The buyers get the agents' profit. We buy our Pianos, Organs and Machines for Cash, and will give customers the advantage.

vol 11-8-tf

BUNNELL & AIKENS,
Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after November 10, 1878:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia		11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg		4 25 a m
" " Williamsport		8 35 a m
" " Lock Haven		9 40 a m
" " Renovo		11 00 a m
" arr at Erie		7 35 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia		7 20 a m
" " Harrisburg		10 50 a m
" " Williamsport		2 20 p m
" " Lock Haven		3 25 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		4 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia		11 45 a m
" " Harrisburg		3 35 p m
" " Williamsport		7 25 p m
" arr at Lock Haven		8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven		6 40 a m
" " Jersey Shore		7 14 a m
" " Williamsport		7 55 a m
arr at Harrisburg		11 55 a m
" Philadelphia		3 40 p m
DAY EXP. leaves Lock Haven		11 20 a m
" " Williamsport		12 40 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia		7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo		8 35 p m
" " Lock Haven		9 45 p m
" " Williamsport		11 05 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		2 45 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12 35 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		3 55 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 01
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Fowler	7 40	5 46
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Fowler	8 54	7 30
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.32 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Bellefonte School District, for the school year ending June 3, 1879. Tax rate 5 mills on the dollar for school purposes, and 3 mills for building purposes.

RECEIPTS.

From State appropriation	$716 52
Balance on hand from last year	236 94
From Collector including taxes of all kinds	5881 42
From District Treas'r	2030 19
	$8865 07

EXPENDITURES.

For teachers' wages	$2961 22
" fuel and contingencies	943 49
" salary of treasurer	100 00
" " " secretary	100 00
" debt and interest paid	4262 07
" other expenses	55 60
	8422 38
Cash on hand	442 69

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand	$ 442 69
Amt. due district fr. all sources	4625 00
	$ 5067 69

LIABILITIES

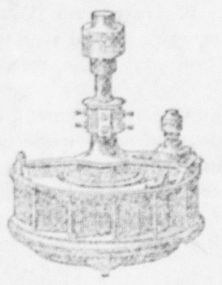
Outstanding orders unpaid	$ 14 00
Amt. borrowed and unpaid, or district debt	31025 00
	31039 00
Liabilities in excess of resources	$25971 31

Estimated value of school property...$32,000 00

GEO. W. RODGERS, Secretary.
25 3t A. O. FURST, President.

Foundry and Machinists.

W. P. Duncan & Co.,



BELLEFONTE, PA.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

5 46a812-tf.

New Advertisements.

SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER.

Enlarged May 1st, 1879. Price unchanged

The only combination of the true Jamaica Ginger with choice aromatics and French brandy, for correcting intemperate habits, regulating the stomach and bowels, breaking up chills and fevers, is Sanford's Jamaica Ginger. For relieving rheumatic pains' preventing malarial fevers and promoting sleep it is truly wonderful. Ask for SANFORD'S 25-4t

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of Snow Shoe School District for the year ending June 2 1879.

RECEIPTS.

Bal. on hand last settlement	$ 246 31
From collectors for 1877-8	538 94
State appropriation	264 43
County treas. unseated land tax	289 15
	1338 83
To balance	32 86
	$1371 69

EXPENDITURES.

For debts and interest paid	66 19
" teachers' wages	845 00
" fuel	33 21
" insurance, furniture, repairs, contingencies, scrubbing, &c.	380 52
" Secretary's salary	20 00
" Treasurer's percentage	26 77
	1371 69

RESOURCES.

Due Dist. Duplicate, 1875	$100 00
" " " 1877	116 86
" " " 1878	208 15
	425 01

24 3t C. P. STONEROAD, Sec'y.

SIX CORD
ENDORSED BY OVER THIRTY SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITORS AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,
Paris, 1878
AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876,
As being "Very STRONG, SMOOTH, and EXCELLENT THREAD."
TRY IT
S.F.T.
ESTABLISHED 1826.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY BY USING
MANUFACTURED AT MOUNT HOLLY, N.J.
STUART & BRO (LIMITED) AGENTS, N.Y. & PHIL.
TRY IT
SEMPLE'S SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON
MEDALS AWARDED
PARIS, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.
SOFT FINISH

Advertising Agencies.

TO ADVERTISERS.

George P. Rowell & Co.'s

SELECT LIST

—or—

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS

Many persons suppose this list to be composed of Cheap, low-priced newspapers. The fact is quite otherwise. The Catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST paper in the place. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. When printed in roman letters it is neither the best nor the only paper, but is usually a very good one, notwithstanding. The list gives the population of every town, and the circulation of every paper. It is not a CO-OPERATIVE LIST. It is not a CHEAP LIST. At the foot of the catalogue or each State the important towns which are not covered by the list are enumerated. It is an HONEST LIST. The rates charged for advertising are barely one-fifth the publisher's schedule. The price for one inch four weeks in the entire list is $655. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are $3,136 35. The list includes 970 newspapers, of which 163 are issued daily and 807 weekly. They are located in 825 different cities and towns, of which 22 are State Capitals, 328 places of over 5,000 population, and 444 County Seats. Lists sent on application. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., (Printing House Square,) New York. 10 33 1y

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

ADVERTISING

To Reach Readers Outside of the Large Cities.

OVER 1000 NEWSPAPERS DIVIDED INTO SIX DIFFERENT LISTS.

Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues containing names of papers, and other information and for estimates, address

BEALS & FOSTER,
10 33 1y 10 Spruce St., New York

Miscellaneous.

PATENTS;

OBTAINED for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State.

Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droi Building, Washington, D. C. 17-4f

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ne year, in advance.....$2 00
f not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
f not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

paper will be discontinued until arrearare paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Meeting of Senatorial Conferees.

The Republican Senatorial Conferees of Clearfield and Clinton counties will meet the Senatorial Conferees of Centre county in Conference, at the Bush House, in Bellefonte, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., to elect a Senatorial delegate to represent this Senatorial district at the Republican State Convention, to be held in Harrisburg, on the 23d inst.

JOHN B. LINN,
Chair. Rep. Co. Com.

Additional Local Matters.

—Harrisburg felt good over the success of her Fourth of July celebration

HAY WANTED—Cash will be paid for a small load of hay delivered in Bellefonte. Inquire at this office.

—Grasshoppers have attacked the corn crop in many parts of the county and are doing considerable damage.

—The Lancaster *Examiner and Chronicle*, one of the largest and best papers in the State, has entered upon its ninth volume.

—The social hop at the Bush last night was a grand success. About thirty-five couple were on the floor, and everybody was well pleased with the management.

—A new pavement and a passage way into the cellar, through which to convey coal, are among the recent improvements in front of S. A. Brew's residence, on Spring street.

—Rev. S. C. Swallow, presiding elder of the district in which the Methodist church of this place is located, occupied the pulpit of that church on Sunday, and preached to a large congregation.

—Mr. John Keenan, son of Stephen Keenan, of this place, who has been away from home for several years, was brought home recently in a very low condition. He died on Tuesday morning, the 8th inst., of consumption.

—The marriage of Miss Pearsons, of this place, sister of Mrs. Rev. Hewitt, to Rev. D. C. Marquis, of St. Louis, will take place at three o'clock this afternoon from the Presbyterian church. Prof. Stradling, of this place, has composed a wedding march for the occasion, to be rendered by the orchestra which will be in attendance, under his leadership.

—The guide book recently published by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., for 1879, for the use of tourists, contains much valuable and interesting reading matter for the traveler. One illustration, however, that of Bellefonte, does very little credit to the place; on the contrary, the view looks more like the back end of a Rocky mountain village than modern Bellefonte.

—A young man living in Lock Haven, named George Dunkle, Jr., went through the house of Mr. Auman, a miller at Farmers' Mills, on Sunday, July 6, taking $20 in money and a wedding suit of clothes belonging to a brother. Mr. Auman and his family were at church when the theft was committed, and when they returned the light-fingered youth, who was an apprentice, had left the premises. Word was immediately sent to Detective Dolan, of this place, who captured the thief on Monday morning in a field, near Logan's Gap, and brought him to Bellefonte, where he is now confined in jail. The money and clothes were recovered.

Dastardly Conduct.

A young man in Huntingdon by the name of Swane started a paper in that place, a few months ago, called the *Home Manthly*, devoted to literature. A week ago last Saturday night some malicious persons broke into the office and destroyed nearly all the material it contained. The Huntingdon *News* gives the following particulars in regard to it: "His office was located in a little one story building on Mifflin street, near Thirteenth. He devoted himself assiduously to his work, doing all the type setting himself, and was meeting with reasonable success. But on last Saturday night some malicious demons in human shape broke into his office and deliberately upturned the cases and carried off the type. Not satisfied with this extent of mischief and wickedness, they destroyed the type that was in the columns of the paper by scraping the face with a piece of iron, doing the same with the head of the paper, and tearing the book containing his subscription list into fragments. No motive can be devised for this act of vandalism, and it is sincerely hoped that the perpetrators will speedily be brought to justice and punished to the full extent of the law. Mr. Swane's loss is between two and three hundred dollars, which he can not afford to lose."

Rep. Executive Com. Meeting.

At a meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee, held on Saturday, July 12th, at the office of Hon. John Blair Linn, Chairman, John P. Harris and Capt. Harry Simler were elected as Representative Delegates to the State Convention.

John G. Love, Clement Dale and Claude Cook were made Senatorial Conferees, and on motion were instructed to support Hon. James Milliken for Senatorial Delagate, at a meeting of the conferees of this district.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Col. Wm. P. Hart, of Montgomery county, be and is hereby declared the first choice of this Convention for State Treasurer, and that our representatives and Senatorial Deldgates are so instructed.

—The celebration at Pleasant Gap on the Fourth drew the largest crowd of people, in all probability, that has ever before congregated at that point. The event which had brought this large concourse of people together was the dedication of Mr. Haag's new hall. We were unable to be present on the occasion, but are informed by one who was that the exercises were enthusiastically carried out. The hall was handsomely and tastefully decorated, a portrait of George Washington occupying a conspicuous position. The orations by D. H. Hastings, Esq., and others are said to have been very interesting, and were listened to attentively. At the conclusion of the speech-making, many of the people returned to their homes, the remaining ones turning their attention to dancing and other amusements. Too much "tangle-foot" caused some disturbances in the evening, but nothing of an alarming character.

—A week ago last Saturday afternoon Rev. King, of Milesburg, and another gentleman were driving up Allegheny street in a buggy, and when near the First National Bank their horse became frightened at something in the street, and shied to one side, throwing both gentlemen to the ground. The gentleman whose name we did not learn received some bruises about the face and sprained his wrist, but Rev. King, beyond a thorough dust bath and a lively shaking up, sustained no injuries.

—In the article which appeared in our last issue entitled "College Honors," several errors occurred, which we gladly correct. Leitzell and Heston, instead of "Seitzell" and "Heiston," are the names of the gentlemen upon whom the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred, and Miss Mary, instead of Agnes McCormick, was the recipient of the McAllister prize.

—The Wellsboro *Agitator* says that a man entered Mr. Charles Magee's stable, in that borough, recently, and cut his horse's throat, intending to kill him. If Wellsboro has such a scamp as this roaming around within her limits he should, by all means, be brought to justice. A man who would attempt to commit such an inhuman act as this would not, in our estimation, hesitate to commit murder.

—New Church (Swedenborgian) services at Court House next Sabbath afternoon at 4 o'clock, also in the evening. All persons, irrespective of creeds, are invited. Rev. J. P. Stuart, of the New Church Academy, Phil'a, will preach.

—Professor Stradling, formerly of Bristol, Pa., has taken up his residence in Bellefonte for the present, and will devote his time and attention to the teaching of music. He is master of all brass and string instruments. Pianos tuned and satisfaction guaranteed. The Professor comes well recommended, and we bespeak for him the patronage of all those who desire to receive instruction on any of these instruments.

—A party of young ladies and gentlemen from town betook themselves to the refreshing shades of Point McCoy on the Fourth. They were a jolly set, in a jolly locality, and had the jolliest kind of a time, because Clement Dale says so, and he knows for he was "thar."

—Miss Maggie Snowden, the accomplished music teacher of this place, was prostrated by sunstroke on Monday. She is under good medical treatment, attended by kind friends, and we are pleased to learn is rapidly recovering.

—Custer City, McKean county, had a bull and bear fight recently, which is described as being a very disgusting affair, which no doubt it was, and shows anything but an enlightened state of society among the participants.

—Prepare for the lecture next Friday evening, at Humes' Hall, on "The Earth not a Globe," by Zeigler and Stahl. Study up your geographies and astronomies.

A SCULLING match, to take place in American waters, is being arranged between Elliot, the ex-champion of England, and Charles Courtney, of Union Springs, N. Y., for $2,000. Much interest is felt in the proposed match, among the sporting fraternity, and friends of both gentlemen are confident that the race will take p'ace.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Kansas as It Is, and all About It.

BELOIT, MITCHELL CO, KAS., July 2d, 1879.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Please allow me a small space in the columns of your valuable paper, through which I will reply to numerous inquiries made by some of your readers, and which may probably be of some interest to others. The great mysterious problem of "Kansas as it is," does not yet seem to be solved, although many letters containing much valuable information have been published. I have been receiving numerous letters of inquiry of recent dates requesting me to have a letter published in your paper. Some claim that many Kansas letters are being published in different papers, and that no two compare—that some represent the country very highly, while others condemn it to its lowest. It shall be my aim to state through these columns just such facts that I know to be positive, and facts that personal experience have taught me.

Beloit, the county seat of Mitchell county, is situated in almost the central part of the Solomon valley and on the Solomon River. It is 180 miles west of Atchison and about 30 miles south of the boundary line of Kansas and Nebraska. It was formerly the terminous of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, until of late the road has been extended to Dirwin 75 miles west of this place, where the general land offices are situated.

Beloit contains a population of about 2500 inhabitants, and is the leading business centre of northwestern Kansas, pleasant location, and the surrounding prairie scenery, with its green coats dotted here and there with some of the most beautiful flowers, present an appearance both attractive and fascinating. Kansas is undoubtedly a fine farming country, and emigration in this direction for the past two years has been immense, and all of which are enthusiastically received. The rapid increase in population, and the mode of acquiring possession of public lands—will by reason of its geographical position—make Kansas the centre around which will cluster the other States comprising the Union. Kansas, with all other States, has its faults. It is subject to very sudden changes, and very hard storms, such as Tornadoes, Cyclones, etc.—the result of which in some cases prove serious and fatal—must say that I never experienced such extreme hard storms as we had here on about the 13th of last month. The wind came with all its gathered strength and swept over the country with a force threatening to destroy everything in its path. Houses were torn to pieces, the fragments of which were carried for miles, and windows were crushed in and demolished everything in its course, although the damage done here was not so great as it was about 20 miles east of this place. Many lives were lost, besides inflicting great damage to crops.

Kansas is universally known as a low undulating plain, some parts more than others. The soil is very fertile and is principally adapted to the growth of wheat and corn. The climate is mild and healthful. The soil varies from two to fifteen feet in depth. Plenty of building rock can be found at a depth of from 6 inches to 8 feet from the surface. Their thickness varies from 3 inches to one foot. They are found in layers, and are what is called Magnesia Limestone. Water is found at a depth of from 8 feet to 50 feet, according to location. Some small springs are found on low marshy or bottom lands, but are not very numerous. Some timber is found along the streams, but not a sufficient amount to supply the demand. There is no Government land in this county. School land can be bought at from 3 to 6 dollars per acre, according to location and quality. Fruit is raised in abundance, of which peaches are the principal crop, although there will not be more than half a crop this year. Peanuts are in some parts extensively raised. I know one man having 3 acres in thrifty order. Water mellons are in abundance this year. Winter wheat was seriously damaged, and will not make more than half a crop; the general average will be about 16 bushels to the acre. Harvest is about over, corn looks promising for a fair crop. Barley and oats do not promise much of a crop. We did not have much snow last winter; it was very dry up to the latter part of May, since which time we have had plenty of rain.

* * * * * * * * * *

Persons coming here should have at least three to five hundred dollars to start with. It is impossible for a man to start with any less, and make a success; would not advise any laboring man to venture out here, especially to make a living by daily work. The country is made up and overdone with all kinds of mechanics and laboring men.

Very respectfully,

J. H. OLIGER.

Huston Township Items.

Grain cutting has commenced in earnest: the wheat in the neighborhood is very good, well filled and promises a good yield. The hay crop is light, better than at first anticipated. Corn is doing finely and will be quite a good crop if we get rain soon. Prospects for fruit is good. Peaches and apples are very full, the cherries have been very plenty.——The 4th went off pleasantly; there was quite a picnic at Julian, a good turn out and plenty to eat. There was quite an excitement among some of the neighbors about nine oclock in the evening of the 4th. It was supposed the world was coming to an end. There was a cloud seen descending. It came down in a field adjoining the house of Troxie Williams. They hurriedly went for the neighbors, and on examination it proved to be a very huge paper balloon which was very agreeable to them.

W. S. WILLIAMS.

White Slavery in Pennsylvania.

The Redemptioners, or white slaves as they might well be called, came from Germany, chiefly into Pennsylvania, in the first part of the eighteenth century. Before 1727 they were called Palatines. Anxious to come to America, Pennsylvania was their goal and many started with their little fortunes only to be robbed on the way. They had property at home, but plundered on the seas; and so hundreds, even thousands on their arrival at Philadelphia and Chester and Wilmington had to be sold to pay their passage money. Under this system many respectable persons became common beggars. Many, before they left their German homes, bound themselves to masters on their arrival at Philadelphia for from five to seven years, and their masters paid their passage. A clergyman sometimes accompanied them. Many persons were compelled to sell their own children. In the case of Abraham Peters and the little girls, one of whom he bought, the mother had died on the trip. The children were sold by the Captain to the first comers. Children under five years could not be sold, but were given gratuitously to any person who agreed to raise them and set them free when they were twenty-one years old. From 1728 to 1751 many thousand of these German Redemptioners came into Pennsylvania, who bound and sold themselves for a period of years. These white slaves were the ancestors of some very worthy and not a few distinguished people. September 21, 1727, the ship William and Sarah arrived in Philadelphia with four hundred natives of the Palatinate, on the Rhine, and with them Rev. George Michael Weiss, a German Reformed clergyman, who graduated at Heildelberg. Rev. Johann Casber Stover, missionary, and his son, Johann Casber Stover, theological student, arrived in Philadelphia with ninety Palatines, in the ship Good Will, in September of 1728. He was pastor for many years of the Lutheran Church at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, where he died in his seventy second year, May 13, 1831. 15,000 of these Germans came into Pennsylvania from the districts of Nassau, Waldeck, Witgenstein and Wattereau. When there was no clergyman on board, the poor emigrants were robbed in various ways, by ship-owners, importers and sea captains, and their chests, with their clothes and money, were put on other ships and left behind; and those who had the means were often held to pay the passage of the poorer. So that all were necessitated and held to be sold into what was too often a severe service, or become common tramps. "This infamous practice was maintained for more than fifty years," says Gordon's History. A list of the families thus added to our population contains the names of thousands now living in all the immediate eastern counties, Montgomery, Lebanon, York, Northampton, Schuylkill, Berks, Northumberland, Lehigh, and Philadelphia. They were mostly Lutherans or German Reformed. They always selected the best lands. In 1790 145,000 of these Germans were scattered through Eastern Pennsylvania. They are excellent farmers, bakers, shoemakers, tailors, butchers, millers, tanners, weavers, coopers, saddlers, blacksmiths, masons, and these occupations aided in the rapid development of the State, and sent forth new contributions to the later republics of the West.—*Forney's Progress.*

LETTER POSTAGE.

A Long-Contested Suit for a Newspaper Having Writing Upon It—How the Costs Mounted Up.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig*, of recent date published an item concerning a lawsuit which was carried on by the United States Government to defend the action of a Syracuse Postmaster who refused to deliver a newspaper without the payment of letter postage. The case occurred during the administration of Colonel William W. Teall as Postmaster of this city, under President Polk, and under a law of Congress subjecting newspapers passing through the mails with writing on them to letter postage. A circular from the Hon. Cave Johnson, of Kentucky, then Postmaster General, enjoined upon all Postmasters a rigid observance of that law, and a prompt compliance with the requirements of his circular on that subject. It was in the discharge of this duty by Col. Teall, and while enforcing "official" instructions from the department at Washington, that the suit against him was commenced. A paper addressed to Miss Felton, a niece of the late Charles T. Hicks, then, or subsequently, Clerk of the county of Onondago, came to the office, and, having written on it, was subjected to letter postage, which Mr. Hicks declined to pay. Col. Teall therefore, instructed his deputy not to deliver the paper. Mr. Hicks subsequently tendered the usual newspaper postage in behalf of his niece, and demanded the paper, which was refused. Mr. Hicks then, as guardain of Miss Felton, a minor, instituted the suit against Col. Teall as Postmaster of Syracuse. The case was reported to the department at Washington, and the return mail brought an "autograph" letter from the Postmaster General, thanking Col. Teall for a faithful discharge of duty, saying he was the only officer who had rigidly enforced the law and fully complied with instructions in his circular, and especially assuring Col. Teall the Government would stand by him to the last, and defrey all expenses attending the litigation. Instructions were immediately dispatched from Washington to the Hon. William F. Allen, late Judge of the Court of Appeals, then United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York, to proceed to Syracuse and assume the control and management of the case in behalf of the United States, which he did. Miss Felton sued the Postmaster in trover for the value of the paper, and the case was tried before a Justice of the Peace, who held the postal instructions illegal, and consequently gave 6 cents damages and costs of $2 89 for plaintiff. The Court of Common Pleas, which affirmed the judgment, with additional costs of $22 95. From there it was carried to the Supreme Court of the State, which added $37.65 to the judgment before rendered, and the Postmaster then appealed the case to the Court of Appeals, where the judgment was affirmed, with the additional sum of $75.74, making $136.19 in all. Not satisfied with this measure of justice in the State courts, the Postmaster went with the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was elaborately argued by Mr. Seward, and decided by a very labored opinion of the court affirming the findings of other courts, and rendering judgment accordingly, but with what costs the record does not show.—*Syracuse Courier.*

——"I beg your pardon," and with a smile and a touch of his hat, Harry Edmon handed to an old man against whom he accidentally stumbled the cane which he had knocked from his hand. "I hope I did not hurt you. We were playing too roughly."

"Not a bit!" said the old man, cheerily. "Boys will be boys, and it's best they should be. You didn't harm me."

"I am glad to hear it; and lifting his hat again, Harry turned to join the playmates with whom he had been frolicking at the time of the accident.

"What do you raise your hat to that old man for?" asked a companion Charles Gray. "He's only Giles, the huckster."

"That makes no difference," said Harry. "The question is not whether he is a gentleman, but whether I am one."

——One of the most remarkable things in human nature is the willingness of women to sacrifice a girl's life for the chance of saving the morals of a scapegrace man. If a pious mother can only marry her son Beelzebub to some "good religious girl," the chance of his reformation is greatly increased. The girl is neither here nor there, when one considers the necessity for saving of dear Beelzebub.—*Edward Eggleston in Sunday Afternoon.*

What Time Is It.

When an ordinary man wakes up in the middle of the night the first thing he does is to wonder what time it is. He generally wonders for two or three minutes in vain; then he arouses his wife and asks her if she knows. As a general thing she does not. This only whets his appetite to ascertain the exact hour and minute. It does not matter whether he has the whole of the next day to sleep, or has to arise with the lark, he wants to know exactly where he is chronologically located.

"Have the cars stopped running yet, Maria?" he asks of his better half.

"Don't know," she grunts, sleepily.

"I think it must be near three," he continues, speculatively.

"Oh, go to sleep!" she snarls back. "The first thing you know, you'll wake Oscar Jeremiah up; he's kinder restless now."

Thus bombarded by his wife's rhetoric he remains silent for a short period, but the desire to know what time it is returns and gnaws at him like a mental tapeworm. He can't rest; every time he closes his eyes they involuntarily fly open like roasting corn, and the terrible agony is kept up.

Finally his wife gets out of patience and yells:

"Do you want to know what time it is?"

"I do," he replies, with joy.

"The exact hour and minute?"

He answers in the affirmative.

"Well, then, you had better get up and take a look at the clock. That's the surest way."

What a world of light this uxorial revelation throws upon him. And now he lies there and wonders why he didn't think of that himself. The bed is nice and warm, and it is pretty hard to get up, but he does.

He wants to know what time it is, that's what he wants, and he is going to find out, and when he gets back, and his wife asks him the result of his trip down stairs, he'll tell her to stop her clack, or she will wake Oscar Jeremiah up, that's what he'll do. He'll just show her whether she owns all the satire of the establishment or not.

So he gets up, draws on his trousers, and feels his way down stairs. When he reaches the hallway he inadvertently steps on a marble which the afore-mentioned Oscar had lost, and is speedily transformed from his feet on to his back. This doesn't deter him in the least; it only stimulates him with a fixed determination to reach that clock dead or alive. He strides along like a warrior, and finally reaches the match safe. For a wonder it is full; as a general thing there is no match to be found when it is wanted, but he has one now. He strikes it and it does not go out. This is another mystery. Finally it blazes up brightly, and he sticks it in the face of the clock! The clock has stopped. He is no wiser than before. The feeling which steals over him cannot be adequately described. Then he crawls back to bed and worries himself into a sleep which remains unbroken until his wife calls him to make the fire.

——The funeral of the Prince Imperial took place on Saturday and was attended by an immense crowd, among whom were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Beatrice, Prince Christian and Prince Edward, of Saxe-Weimer; the Russian, German and Danish Embassadors to England and deputation of French military students and workmen, from Paris, Lille, Turcoing and other centres of French industry. It is estimated that the various sympathizers brought bouquets and wreaths sufficient to fill two vans to place on the grave. Nilsson volunteered her services at the choir at the Church of St. Mary. The princely pall-bearers were in uniform. An immense wreath bestowed by Queen Victoria was carried on the coffin, which was invisible, because of the mass of flowers in which it was buried. Prince Jerome Bonsparte and his sons followed next after the coffin, and the procession was about three-quarters of a mile long. The favorite horse of the Prince Imperial was led after the coffin. At the conclusion of the services in the church the members of the French Senate and the Chamber of Deputies in attendance, and the deputations of workmen, filed around the coffin, sprinkling it with holy water and immortelles. It is stated that the ex-Empress Eugene did not visit the coffin until three o'clock on Saturday morning. She remained over it in an agony of grief until seven o'clock, when she fell asleep and was removed to her chamber.

——More than twenty years ago when it was found that prevention of cholera was easier than cure, a prescription drawn up by eminent doctors was published in the New York *Sun*, and it took the name of the *Sun* cholera medicine.

Our cotemporary never lent its name to a better article. It has been in constant use for years, and found to be the best remedy for looseness of the bowels ever yet devised. No one who has this by him, and takes it in time, will ever have the cholera. We commend it to all our friends. Even when no cholera is anticipated, it is an excellent remedy for ordinary summer complaints, colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, etc.

Take equal parts of tincture of Cayenne pepper, tincture of opium, tincture of rhubarb, essence of peppermint, and spirits of camphor. Mix well. Dose, 12 to 30 drops in a little water, according to age and violence of symptoms, repeated every fifteen or twenty minutes until relief is obtained.

MILLIONS OF BUTTERFLIES.——A strange occurrence is reported from Wetzikon, Canton Zurich, in Switzerland. On June 7th the Commune was invaded by an immense swarm of butterflies, two-thirds of a mile wide, and so long that the procession took two hours to pass. They were principally of the kind known in Switzerland as *Distelfalter*, which feed on nettles and thistles. They flew from ten to thirty feet above the ground, and went off in a northwesterly direction.

—It is better to stick to your work than to trust to luck.

LET EVERY ONE SWEEP BEFORE HIS OWN DOOR.

Do we heed the homely adage, handed down
from days of yore,
"Ere you sweep your neighbor's dwelling,
cleanse the rubbish from your door?"
Let no filth, no rust, there gather; leave no
traces of decay;
Pluck up every weed unsightly; brush the
fallen leaves away.
If we faithfully have labored thus to sweep
without, within,
Pluck up envy, evil-speaking, malice, each
besetting sin—
Weeds that by the sacred portals of the inner
temple grow;
Poison weeds the heart defiling, bearing bit-
terness and woe—
Then, perchance, we may have leisure o'er
our neighbor watch to keep;
All the work assigned us finished, we before
his door may sweep;
Show him where the moss is clinging—token
ever of decay—
Where the thistles, thickly springing, daily
must be cleared away.
But, alas! our work neglected, oft we mount
the judgment seat;
With his failings, his omissions, we our weary
brother greet;
In some hidden nook forgotten, searching
with a careful eye,
We the springing weeds discover—some
slight blemish there descry,
For his slothfulness, his blindness, we our
brother harshly chide;
Glorying in our strength and wisdom, we con-
demn him in our pride.
Ask not who he has neglected thus before his
door to sweep;
Why grown careless, he has slumbered, failed
his garden plot to keep.
On the judgment seat still sitting, we no help-
ing hand extend
To assist our weaker brother, his shortcom-
ings to amend;
For his weariness, his falt'ring, we no sweet
compassion show,
From our store no cordial bring him, no en-
couragement bestow;
But while busied with our neighbor, urging
him to ceaseless care,
Calling to the thoughtless idlers to their
labors to repair,
Lo! unseen the dust has gathered; weeds are
growing where of yore,
Flowers rare and sweet were blooming when
we swept before our door.
Ah! how easy o'er our brother faithful ward
and watch to keep;
But, alas! before our dwelling hard indeed
to daily sweep;
Harder than to share the conflict "by the
stuff" at home to stay;
Easier far to sit in judgment than to humbly
watch and pray.

THE BELLE OF BELLEFONTE.

The old folks pay her homage yet,
And love to tell her story,
And sigh to see so dimly set
A star which rose in glory.

They tell us of her face so meek,
Her wealth of golden tresses;
The red which stained her dimpled cheek,
Like wine from Autumn presses.

They tell us that her eyes were blue,
And shone with love-light in them,—
Her smiles so sweet that there were few
Who did not strive to win them.

But no one stands before her now,
Or kneels to plead his passion;
Though many a time she's had men bow,
When kneeling was the fashion.

But lips which once in love appealed,
A cold reserve are keeping,
And wounded hearts have long been healed,
And eyes are done with weeping.

All things are changed as much as she,—
The hills are all built over,
Cut down the spreading chestnut tree,
Where erst she met her lover.

Why for her rang no marriage bell,
No one can tell the reason,—
Whether some adverse fate befell,
Or whether it was treason.

The jealous maidens smiled to see
Her by and by deserted,
And grimly said, "no should it be
With one who often flirted!"

But we think of her ancient fame,
The beauty of life's morning,
The graces which this faded dame
Once wore for her adorning.

Her crown is lost, her kingdom gone,
Her lords in dust are lying;
But, old and withered, she lives on
Amidst the dead and dying.

—*Watchman.*

"IN THE LONG RUN."

This old-fashion saying,
So slightly expressed,
And so carelessly uttered,
is one of the best.
Oh, ponder, young trifler,
With young life begun,
The deep earnest meaning
Of "in the long run."

For "in the long run," boys,
The seed will spring up
That was sown in the garden
Or dropped in the cup.
And, remember! no roses
Will spring from the weed,
And no beautiful fruit
From unworthy seed.

How many a stripling
In trouble to-day,
By riotous living
With comrades too gay;
With character shipwrecked
And duties undone,
Will be sorrow's harvesting
"In the long run."

And "in the long run," will
The toiler fare best
Who performs honest labor
And takes honest rest.
Who, contented and happy,
Hastes not, in a day,
Or a year to heap riches
That will pass away!

The good and the evil
That bide on the earth,
The joy and the sorrow,
The pain and the mirth.
The battles undecded,
The victories won,
Will yield what was sown, lads,
"In the long run."

HARDLY TWENTY!—Census-Taker of 1880 to sprightly widow of uncertain status as to age, but nevertheless youthful in feeling:

"Madam, will you be so kind and condesc—that is, will—will you have the urban—I mean the very great obligingness to indicate your—your—present age?" (Blushes at every stop being a youngish man and recalling the elder Weller's advice to Samuel.)

Sprightly Widow, not at all abashed, but with just the softest little coo in her voice, warbles:

"Twenty!"

Census-Taker, squinting uneasily at a faint crow's foot on the widowed brow and an urchin of at least five summers, who is tugging ferociously at his coat tails:

"What! twenty?"

Sprightly widow, whose last jaunt with poor dear John was to New York to view H. M. S. P.:

"Well—hardly twenty!"

Exit census-taker with a gallant bow, but meanwhile revolving certain theories of probabilities very anxiously in his mind. "Powerful boy, that, for his age! Case of premature breaking down from grief at her great loss! Hardly twenty! Dear! dear! who ever would have thought it?"

——It is stated that many skin diseases are transmitted to children by the use of toy whistles and the like which are sold on the streets, and are put in many mouths and tried before being sold.

A Chinese Dinner.

How a Hartford Lady got Through With Twenty Courses.

A letter from a lady formerly living here, who is now the wife of an American official in China, conveys to her friends at home an account of a ceremonious dinner which she attenned recently. The feast was given by the "deputy" and was attended by only seven persons, three American gentlemen, two American ladies, and two Chinese men, besides the host. Describing the "deputy" as a "lovely old man," the letter says:

He passed to me first a cup of hot wine with a graceful bow; it was only after that that one could sit down. He made the tour of the table and gave each guest his wine, accompanied by the chin-chins (bows) from both parties. Before each guest were three plates about the size of a little girl's tea set plate—three inches in diameter. On these plates we ate all our dinner except the soups, which were put before us in small bowls. Each one had his chop-sticks and a two-pronged silver fork. In a few moments, Mrs. M. and I could not use them very well, we were given our own forks and knives. At each plate was a big pile of melon and apricot seeds, and this pile was replenished constantly during the four hours we were at the table. Between the courses everybody was cracking and eating away at the melon seeds. They were not very good, of course, yet it was amusing to nibble at them, and they came in hot from the oven and on the whole did not taste badly. On the table when we sat down were eight dishes of preserved fruit of different kinds. They were all on those small dishes, but put one on top of the other to make a kind of pyramid, and in a row along the center of the table were other dishes larger in size and holding the more substantial things. On one were slices of lobster and salted walnuts—very good, both of them. On another were goose gizzards cut in thin slices; on another shrimp salad, and on another thin slices of chicken. These were all meant to give an appetite for the dinner which followed. I sat next to the old deputy and he helped from all the different dishes withing his reach—only a mouthful or so from each, though. When we had tried all these things the first course was brought on, and, as I suppose you imagine, it was "birds' nest soup," and very good, too. We have nothing like it at home. After that we had stewed chicken with young onion sprouts. The third course was cold mutton served with raw turnip cut in long, thin strips.

Fourth—awfully good—was pigeon eggs in a kind of acid soup.

Fifth—Cucumbers stuffed with chopped fish.

Sixth—Roast chicken served in very small bits with mushrooms.

Seventh—Sharks' fins.

Eighth—Mutton dumplings.

[After that there was a little rest and we walked about the garden, going to work again after a half hour.]

Ninth—Pork soup.

Tenth—Stewed mussels.

Eleventh—Champignons and spinach made together.

Twelfth—Ham in slices.

Thirteenth—Stewed pigeons and bean curd.

Fourteenth—Fish.

Fifteenth—The muscles or fibres of flowers.

Sixteenth—Sea slugs (or something awful to look at, just like leeches with pimples on them.)

Seventeenth—Mushroons and bam boo sprouts made together.

Eighteenth—Cakes and bitter almond sauce.

Nineteenth—An entire roast pig.

[It was brought on and taken away and carved for us. I thought the dinner at an end when we had eaten the cakes and was taken aback to see this animal make its appearance. They served first the crackle or skin. It was A. No. 1, and we began to eat anew; second they served the lean meat; third they served some fat, and then something else, all four from the pig.]

Twentieth—Rice with chicken soup, salted cabbage, salt bean curd, chestnuts grown in water and I don't know what.

After that tea, and it was over.

This was followed by a two days' headache.—*Hartford Courant.*

At Gettysburg.

A Reb. Tramp's Account of How He Followed Gen. Pickett.

A dusty, grizzly, crippled man of fifty, leaning a good share of his weight on a cane when he walked, sat on the post office steps yesterday while he ate a dry crust of bread. He was nibbling away, trying to find the soft side, when he looked up and saw that he was waiched.

"Yes, Yank, do you call this tough?" he called out as he chewed away.

"Well, dry bread isn't much of a meal," was the answer.

"That's so, but when rations ar' low and the commissary wagons in the rear, you've got to fill up on the best you have. I've been camping out alongside of dry bread for a month."

"Going anywhere?

"I reckon. I'm allus goin' somewhar' and never gittin' thar'."

"Kinder, though I call it on the march. You see I got flanked by hard times, and I'm changing my base, I'm looking for risin' ground now on which to form a new battle-line. I've got a brother out here in Kent county, and I'm marching that way."

"You were in the war?"

"Wasn't I? Can't I shet my eyes and see jist how General Pickett looked when he led us agin your Second Corps down at Gettysburg on the 3d of July? Wasn't it bilin' down thar' that day? Woof! but how one of us got back behind Wright's brigade alive is more than I ken tell?"

"So you were under Picket?"

"Right under General Pickett, and I kin see the lay of the ground on that day as plain as that 'ere hoss. If I'd bin layin' back under the wagons that day, I wouldn't have got two bullets in me nor bin jabbed with a bayonet. Lord, stranger but I thought I was a goner in that fight! I can't talk about it 'thout chill's sweepin' up my back."

"Yes, it was hot."

"Hot! Well, then, thirty-nine out of a company of fifty are killed dead and six out of the other 'leven wounded, you may well reckon somebody was tryin' to hurt we 'uns! It was about four o'clock in the afternoon. All our guns had been booming away for three hours to break the Fed. centre, and Pickett was to lead us as a stormin' party. The regiments fell in like clock work, lots of the boys looking awful white around the gills, and no one but the officers speakin' above a whisper. We knew we were agoin' to charge rifle pits and old vets behind them, and that lots of us were going over to the Emmetsburg road to stay thar' forever. Wah! but I crawl when I think of it!"

He tossed the crust away with a look of contempt, grasped his cane with a firmer grip, and said:

"Pickett led, and behind us were Pettigrew's men. Attention! Forward! And we went down in steady lines, every company dressed as if on parade, and every body waitin' for the ball to open. Boom! Boom! You'uns opened on us with forty cannons, all booming at once, and it was awful, sir, to hear the screamin' of grape and canister. It tore men to pieces and sent their blood spurtin' on all sides. It took off legs and arms, and the poor fellows shrieked out in awful agony. 'March! March!' and by and by we rushed at the guns with a yell. Behind 'em were the rifle pits, and beyond were lines of blue six or eight deep. Sich a rosh! Sich screams and yells and shrieks! Stranger, I believe I got jist as near old Satan's headquarters that day as a live man can."

"And you were driven back?"

"Yes, but the ground was covered with dead men first. They lay thar' in heaps. We trod on them as we surged back, and the wounded driven to madness caught at our legs or struck us as we went past. We were among the guns when I got this bullet in my shoulder. Down I went, and I got this one in the leg. I was hangin' to a wheel of a gun and pullin' myself up, when somebody chucked a bayonet into me, and that laid me, and it was months before I got out."

"And now?"

"Well, I dunno. I ain't of much account, but mebbe suthin' will turn up by and by. I'm marching on to see my brother, and like enongh I'll go into camp out thar."

"And forget your battles?"

"Forget nuthin! You'uns and we'uns ar' all right now—no more war to ever come between us, but I'd rather lose this right arm than to forgit how General Pickett looked that day as five thousand men behind him marched down to death. If ye fought on the Union side I'll divide my crust with ye and give ye the biggest half of my bed, but when ye keep step with a man down to the jaws of death, and go back alone, if ye ever forgit him ye ar' a wolf! That's me, stranger, and now—attention! File right—march!"

And he moved away with slow and painful step, to pitch his tent again when his old wounds ached.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Running Away With an Aunt.

"I have an order for your arrest," remarked the officer, addressing a supposed criminal.

"For what!" was the indignant interrogatory.

"Why, I am informed that you have been running away with your aunt."

"My aunt! Why, she's my wife!"

"But wasn't she your aunt before she became your wife? You see we don't tolerate those kind of goings on, in Colorado."

The young man looked at the minion of the law in a sympathetic sort of way, which implied very plainly that he pitied his ignorance. It was perhaps the first time in his life that he had ever encountered a Colorado detective and he wanted to know evidently what sort of an animal he looked like.

"I suppose you never were in Utah?" he remarked after he had completed his survey.

"No, I never had that pleasure."

"Well, as you don't understand the relations of an aunt and nephew in that territory, I suppose I ought to explain them to you, and then perhaps you may see your duty.

"I shall be greatly obliged to you," remarked the detective, congratulating himself meanwhile, that he was about to get a glimpse into the social economy of that remarkable country where a man is permitted to have as many wives as he pleases.

"Take my case for instance," continued the Mormon, "my father married my mother."

"I suppose so."

"Then he married her sister," continued the stranger, without heeding the interruption. "Then he married the sister of his brother-in-law. Then the daughter of his uncle, who was a cousin to his two first wives, then he married her daughter; and a son of his wife married my sister, who was also a widow of one of the other wives sons."

By this time the detective was making frantic efforts to keep his head on his shoulders, while his eyes hung out on his cheeks like protruding saucers.

"I suppose you are following me," interjected the narrator.

But the detective had heard enough.

"That will do," he said; "you have a perfect right to marry your aunt or your grandmother, either, or both of them, if you follow in the footsteps of your family."

"And you won't arrest me?"

"Certainly not."

The Two Murphy's.

A good story is told of the Irish comedian Joe Murphy.

It was during the "blue-ribbon" excitement and Joe was journeying to a small town in the vicinity of Pittsburg. As the train steamed into the depot it was boarded by half a dozen men, who, after a hurried conference with the conductor, approached the comedian with beaming faces.

"Mr. Murphy, I believe," said the spokesman, hat in hand.

"At your service, sir," replied Joe.

"Delighted to meet you, sir. We are a committe appointed to take you in charge," and they fairly dragged the astonished Joe from the car, placed him in a carriage, and they were whirled swiftly away.

"God bless us," thought the exponent of Irish peculiarities. "This is very kind. Never was in this town before. A man's reputation does travel and that's a fact."

In a short time they reached the hotel and the committee having placed Joe in the best parlor suite, prepared to depart.

"We will call for you after supper, Mr. Murphy," said the spokesman.

"One moment, gentlemen," said St. Joseph, as he pulled the bell-cord vigorously, "waiter, drinks for the party."

"Drinks!" shrieked the conclave in a chorus. "Mr. Murphy, are you mad?"

"Mad?" echoed Joe, "not a bit of it. Name your beverages, gentlemen."

"Oh, this is terrible backsliding," said one. "Francis Murphy ordering drinks."

"Francis Murphy," repeated the perplexed Joe. "I'm Joe Murphy the comedian."

They saw it all and rushed wildly from the room in search of the temperance apostale, who was even then toiling painfully from the depot on foot, "toting" a huge carpet bag.

Both of the Murphy's drew large and ences that night.

——The best receipt for going through life in an exquisite way, with beautiful manners, is to feel that everybody, no matter how rich or how poor, needs all the kindness they can get from others in this world.

DRUGGIST AND PHYSICIAN.—A physician complaining bitterly of dull times, went to his druggist to find out the reason why, at this season of the year, his practice was not so extensive as formerly; also to find out what inducements his brother medico offered to attract away his patients. He was startled when his druggist answered as follows: "Doctor, coughs and colds are very prevalent, but everyone is purchasing Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, and recover so rapidly that there is no necessity for calling in a physician. Again, the reason that Dr. F., on —th street, is having so many patients, is owing to the frankness he adopted in prescribing in every case of coughs, colds, etc., a bottle of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, and finding it successful, he has concluded in future that all his patients, when troubled with any disease of the lungs, shall immediately commence taking Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar."

The druggist's advice was snapped, and the almost discouraged physician now is considered a successful practitioner. His claims are based upon the virtue of the medicine he adopts, which in all cases is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York City. C. N. Crittenton, sole proprietor. Price 50 cents and $1. Large size much the cheapest.

Pike's Toothache Drops, cure in one minute. 2-3t

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.—The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—*Graphic.* 27-5-t

NO HOSPITAL NEEDED.—No palatial needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor larger-salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home. 27-2-t

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

Makes the skin Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy! Is cleansing, deoderising, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve Itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all offensive odor, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price, 25 cts.; by mail, 35 cts. Box, 3 cakes, 60 cts.; by mail, 75 cts. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot, N. Third St., Phila., Pa. 9 28eow-1y

Lawrence L. Brown—Coal, Grain, Plaster, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

Grain! Grain! Grain!

LAWRENCE L. BROWN,

Dealer in

COAL, GRAIN, PLASTER, &c.

OFFICE, GRAIN ELEVATOR AND COAL YARD

Near South End Bald Eagle Valley Railroad.

WILKESBARRE and SHAMOKIN

ANTHRACITE COAL!

Best Qualities Always on Hand,

WELL SCREENED, DELIVERED PROMPTLY AND WEIGHTS GUARANTEED.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN AND SEED.

Also keeps on hand a large stock of coarse grains which he sells at lowest market prices, either in small lots or by car loads. It is my endeavor to give good satisfaction to all those who favor me with their patronage, and by so doing I hope to have a continuance of the large trade I have enjoyed since succeeding the late firm of Shortlidge & Co. 11-26-tf

Groceries.

PROVISIONS

Smoked Hams, Shoulders, B. Bacon, Clear Sides, Dried Beef, celebrated XXXX Refined Lard in packages from 3-lb pails to tcs.; Pork, Extra Mess Beef, Dry Salted Meats of all descriptions.

CANNED MEATS,

Fully warranted and unsurpassed; Corned Beef, Tongues, Ham, Pigs' Feet, &c., &c. Beef Ribs and Loins and all fresh meats in any quantity desired. Extra Winter Strained Lard-Oil at low prices and very superior quality.

SEND ORDERS. BOTTOM PRICES.

Chicago Packing and Provision Co.

28-4t CHICAGO, Illinois.

NOTICE.—A fall session of ten weeks will open at Eden Seminary, August 4th, 1879. This institution is located at Unionville, Centre county, Pa., on the line of B. E. V. Railroad, and its former success under the management of Edith W. Cleaver should recommend it to the citizens of Centre and adjoining counties, as a school worthy of their patronage. The room has been enlarged and improved. Boarding will be furnished in the building at moderate rates. For further information address,
EDITH W. CLEAVER, Principal.
27-3-4* Fleming, Pa.

$1200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports and information free. Like profits weekly on Stock options of $10 to $50. Address, T. Potter Wight & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y. 27-4w

ESTATE OF MRS. ELIZA M. THOMAS. Letters of administration upon the estate of Mrs. Eliza M. Thomas, widow of William A. Thomas, late of the borough of Bellefonte, having been this day granted by the Register of Wills of Centre county to the undersigned, all persons having demands against said deceased are requested to present them legally authenticated, without delay.
27-6t JOHN B. LINN,
Administrator.
Bellefonte, Pa., June 26, '79.

A GREAT OFFER! Organs $30 upwards; Pianos $125 upwards, not used a year, good as new; warranted. New Pianos and Organs at extraordinary low prices for cash. Catalogues mailed. Horace Waters, Agt., 40 East 14th St., N. Y. P. O. Box, 3559. 27-4t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned an auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre county to pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of P. W. Barnhart and Jacob R. Leathers, Executors of John Hughes deceased, and report distribution of the balance in their hands to and amongst the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, on Friday, the 25th day of July, 1879, at which time all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
27-3-t E. M. BLANCHARD,
Auditor

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the sheriff arising from the sale of the Real Estate of L. A. Shearer among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bellefonte on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1879, at two o'clock P. M.
27-3 W. C. HEINLE,
Auditor.

EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.
Wholesale and Retail
NURSERYMEN AND SEEDSMEN,
YORK, PENN'A.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, Field, Garden and Flower beeds, Hardy Flowering Plants, &c. Reliable agents wanted.
11-26-3m

Cancers Removed

WITHOUT THE KNIFE, AND IN MANY cases without Pain. Apply to C. P. W. FISHER, M. D., Boalsburg, Centre Co., Pa. 28-3m*

Music About to be Revived!

PROF. STRADLING,

Formerly of Bristol, Pa., is prepared to give instruction to all persons desiring, on the Piano, Organ, and all Brass and String Instruments. Pianos tuned—Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable.
Orders may be left at the residence of Mr. R A. Laird, Bellefonte, Pa. 2f-3m

Dr. E. I. KIRK'S

DRUG STORE,

BUSH'S ARCADE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

PURE DRUGS,

FINE STATIONERY,

DFLIGHTFUL PERFUMES.

vol 11-25tf

Farms $400 to $1000 **JOIN OUR COLONY**
Maps and pamphlets Free. J. F. MANCHA,
26 4 Claremont, Va.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business June 14, 1879

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$259,190.94
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	28,125.00
Due from approved reserve agents	18,051.73
" " other National Banks	919.90
" " State Banks and Bankers	4,763.21
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	26,229.35
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	2,684.01
Checks and other cash items	10,356.06
Bills of other Banks	629.00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	542.55
Specie	5,193.00
Legal tender notes	27,909.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500.00
Due from U. S. Treas'y other than 5 per cent. reduction fund	600.00
Total	$489,683.99

LIABILITIES.

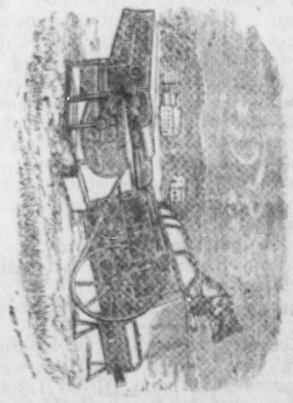
Capital Stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits	7,100.33
National Bank notes outstanding	90,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	86,392.66
Time certificates of deposits	137,205.62
Due to other National Banks	18,562.83
Due to State Banks and Bankers	422.66
Total	$489,683.99

State of Pennsylvania, [*S. S.*]
COUNTY OF CENTRE.

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of June, 1879.
ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—attest,
E. C. HUMES,
JAS. A. BEAVER,
ADAM HOY. } Directors.



FARMERS AND THRESHERS

wishing to purchase first-class articles

Threshers and Cleaners,

also one and two-horse tread power and threshers, will do well to call on or address the manufacturer.

These separators can be attached to four-horse powers. All machines warranted.

J. M. HULSHIZER, Manufacturer,
11-26-3m* Light Street, Columbia Co., Pa.
James Zimmerman, Agent, Milesburg, Pa.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

McKinstry's Great Orchard.

The *Rural Home* says: The largest orchard in the world is doubtless that owned and worked very successfully by Robert McKinstry, of Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y. The orchard is situated on high, rolling table land, and contains more than 14,000 apple trees, 1,700 pears, 4,000 cherries, 500 peaches, 200 crabs, 200 plums, 1,500 vines, 6,000 currants and 200 chestnuts. The varieties grown are Rhode Island greening, 7,000; Baldwins, 6,000; King of Tompkins county, 4,000; Astrachans, 800; Northern Spy, 500; Wagner, 500; Gravenstein, 4,000; Cranberry Pippins, 200; Ben Davis, 200; Duchess of Oldenburg, 200; with Jonathans, Hubbardson, Cayugas, Vanlevers, Peramains, Pleasants, 20-ounce Pippins, Russets and others in less numbers.

The pears are Bartlett, B. d'Anjou, Sheldon, Seckel and Lawrence. Of cherries there are 28 varieties. The orchards are remarkably thrifty, and the oldest trees are about twenty years old. The soil is dry, rolling gravel, with some limestone; the trees are planted twenty feet apart, and do not by any means seem crowded. The ground is plowed several times in the year, and kept fallow, except when thought advisable it is seeded to clover. The orchard is intersected by roads over six miles in length for the passage of wagons, and is bounded by a continuous row of apple trees set ten feet apart for four miles and a half. The apple crop of last year was 30,000 barrels. Twenty-four men and fourteen horses are employed hauling out the crop or in ploughing.

The success of this orchard has not been achieved, nor is it mained, without the closest supervision and most industrious work. Suckers and sprouts are removed as soon as seen; the borers are watched and followed with vigor. Wires are used to reach them in their burrows, and the damaged bark is removed with chisels. As trees fall others are planted in their places.

As the market for good fruit is extending every year, and foreign customers are seeking supplies, the business of growing fruit cannot fail to be profitable and permanent. No other business pays better than this, for the most skilful attention and management; indeed, without those, it is vain to expect a crop that will sell in the market for remunerative prices. Good fruit sells itself, and the grower is soon sought for by the purchasers. Those who desire to take a lesson in things appertaining to the business, and to prove the truth of these facts, may well study the ways and methods of Mr. McKinstry and his orchard.

A New Product from Beets.

The wonders of nature are amazing, and we have to thank chemistry for presenting to us the extraordinary disclosures made through constant experimenting in the laboratory. The common sugar beet, erewhile a mere food for cattle, was, within the memory of some persons yet living, discovered to contain a pure, crystallizable sugar. After many years labor a successful process was invented to utilize this discovery, and now not far from one thousand million tons of beet sugar are made annually in Europe, with vast, indeed incalculable, profit to agriculture. But sugar is not the only product of this homely root: A great quantity of molasses is produced from the refuse of the sugar manufacture; a large quantity of spirits is distilled from the refuse of the molasses; from the refuse of this last potash is made, and used as a fertilizer. Now a more wonderful discovery than all these has come to light. From the refuse of the distillation of alcohol there is now produced a combustible gas which can be condensed into a volatile liquid, known as chloride of methyl. This chloride of methyl has been used in the preparation of some of the brilliant aniline colors, but it has been now found to be a valuable refrigerating agent. By rapidly evaporating it, a temperature of more than sixty degrees below zero can be produced and maintained, and mercury can be reduced to solid metal by this means. But the grand value of the discovery will be in the use of this product of the modest beet root in the manufacture of ice. What vast possibilities may exist in a single root, and what boundless wonders are enfolded in the commonest products of nature! Surely there can be no more ennobling study for the mind, or work for the hands of man than that which brings to his view the exquisite works of nature, or opens to his intelligence the fairy world, of which he may obtain a glimpse, at least, now and then.

Recently Miss Olive C. Holmes, daughter of Judge S. N. Holmes, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Alfred T. Sanford, son of Professor H. H. Sanford, of Chicago University, were drowned in Onondaga Lake. They were rowing in a boat and in trying to change places the boat capsized.

One day last week a little daughter of Mr. John Keefer, aged about three years, residing in Horse Valley, Franklin county, accidentially got hold of some matches, and chewing the substance from their heads, died from the effects thereof in a short time thereafter.

The Indians.

The Great Sun Dance Among the Sioux—Tortures Inflicted upon Themselves by the Young Braves.

A letter received at the Interior Department, Washington, from Dr. T. Woodbridge, Agency Physician for the Fort Peck Agency, gives the following graphic description of the annual "sun dance" of the Sioux nation, which took place near Poplar River, in Montana Territory, about two weeks ago:

I have just witnessed the great Indian festival of the "sun dance" or worship of the sun. Great preparations had been made for it, and everything was on the grandest scale. The city of lodges was moved, and the Indians encamped on a beautiful plain inclosing a hollow square large enough for the movements of thousands of horsemen. In the centre the great pavilion or medicine lodge was erected, 150 feet in diameter, the outside formed of small posts of green poplar and willow, thickly interwoven with green branches. Resting on this and on a rude frame work within, all around for about twenty feet the space was covered with buffalo skins, forming the "dress circle," with places assigned the musicians and actors or dancers. In the centre was the great medicine pole, fifty feet high. The diameter of the central space—about one hundred feet—was open to the broad sunlight. Only the men occupied the deep circle, where they were feasted during the performance of 28 continuous hours, during which time about forty dogs were immolated and eaten, besides large quantities of buffalo meat, wild turnip heads and hot caldrons of other eatables that are nameless. The audience was composed of about five thousand Indians, but as only the men occupied the circle within, the common people, women and boys, had to be satisfied by viewing the performances through the wide entrance or through the interstices in the leafy barriers; the dresses of some of the chiefs and those acting as directors or priests were gorgeous.

THE DANCERS—TORTURES INFLICTED.

When all was prepared, amid the waving of banners, music and the loud shouting of the assembled throng, over fifty braves entered, each an Apollo, painted and naked to the waist, except a profusion of ornaments, with head-dress of beautiful feathers, their black, glossy hair reaching down to their lower garments, which were most beautifully and artistically arranged. Each carried in his hand an ornamental whistle, made from the bone of an eagle's wing. Each also carried a bouquet, composed mostly of the wild sage. Their appearance and reception were grand and imposing. The first afternoon's performance would have been called wonderful for display of heroism and power to endure and suffer. Many had from fifty to two hundred pieces cut out of the living flesh from their arms and back. The dance was kept up all night with unabated fervor, every performance having something new and startling. But in the morning torture reigned supreme, men dancing with two, three and four buffalo heads suspended from holes cut in their flesh. One Indian dragged on the ground eight buffalo heads fastened to the flesh of his back, and in the stooping posture he was forced to assume, they had lacerated or torn the cuts in his back to the extent of three inches. Others were held by four different cords, two in the breast and two in the back, fastened to four stakes; and still others were fastened to the centre pole with ropes which were fastened to the breast and back.

A HORRID PICTURE.

Some in addition to being fastened by the flesh of their breasts, had buffalo heads suspended from the back, and they would be seized by the hanging heads and jerked until one would think their life would be forfeited. Others made frantic efforts to break loose, and I often noticed the integument to be stretched two or three inches from the body. Some fell faint and exhausted, and, with wild shouts, the din of music and weird songs, made of it a perfect pandemonium. The dancers neither took food, sleep nor water during the festival. Their dancing, their invocations and their prayers were fervent. They laid their faces on the buffalo heads while praying for success in hunting, and the priest wept and asked the Great Spirit to give them success in the chase and let them have food for their wives and children; also to give them plenty of horses, to prosper them and help them subdue their enemies. The sod was carefully removed in a spot four feet square, and within a white spot was made. This is all they knew, and with no teacher but nature, we must judge them charitably. "Count not impossible that which seems unlike." Their liberality was unbounded. Over two hundred horses were given away, besides great quantities of other articles.

Thirty-Seven Pound Rattlesnake.

As Mr. John Renew, of Sumpter county, was plowing a field on Saturday last, he discovered a large rattlesnake coiled up under a bush, enjoying the sight of man "earning his bread by the sweat of his brow." He attempted a conversation by a loud rattle, which John thought meant for him to get his whisky ready, but as he had none handy, he called in the service of a stout fence rail, gave battle to the huge reptile and succeeded in killing it. It had seventeen rattles and a button, and weighed thirty-seven pounds. The fangs were ugly looking things, and our informant says he shuddered as he looked at them.—*Americus (Ga.) Republican.*

A Coachman's Conquest.

Murray Hill society has lately been agitated over a scandal in which the inevitable coachman again figures and which has thrown a shadow over one of the most prominent and highly respectable families of that fashionable locality. In this instance the young lady is both beautiful and highly accomplished, and her lover, the coachman, is young and good looking, but very illiterate. It is said to be a case of love at first sight. Be that as it may, the couple carried on their courtship so ardently and boldly that eventually one of the gentleman's neighbors dropped him a note through the mail, asking him if he knew of the conduct of his daughter. The father was astounded upon learning of the affair and at once called his daughter to an account. She acknowledged that she knew the coachman and had spoken to him on several occasions, but this was all. Her explanation deceived him so thoroughly that he ceased to watch her movements for a time. Subsequently, however, he found among his daughter's effects during her temporary absence from her home, several letters from the love-smitten Jehu, which still further opened his eyes and confirmed all that had been written concerning the couple by his friend. The result was a stormy interview, during which the young lady's mother was so affected that she is said to have fainted. Soon after this, and despite the vigilance of the parents of the young lady, she clandestinely met her lover, and arrangements were perfected for their marriage, which were frustrated by the appearance on the scene of the father when the couple were on their way to the residence of a minister whom they had engaged to perform the ceremony. The coachman was discharged by his mistress and the young lady was taken to her father's country residence, where she is now reported to be closely watched to prevent her from joining her lover.

Prior to this unfortunate affair the young lady had been receiving the company of a young, wealthy and talented physician, who had asked her hand in marriage and had met with a favorable response. The shock produced by this affair has nearly crazed him, and he has since, by the advice of his friends started on a voyage around the world.—N. Y. *Graphic.*

No Hiding in Paris.

The population, floating or permanent, of every arrondissement or ward in Paris, says a correspondent, is counted officially every month. Be your abode at hotel, boarding house or private residence, within forty-eight hours you are required to sign a register, giving your name, age, occupation and former residence. This, within the period mentioned, is copied by an official ever traveling from house to house with the big blue book under his arm. The register gives, also, the leading characteristics of your personal appearance. Penalty attaches itself to host or landlord who fails to get and give to the official such registration of his guests. There are no unmarked skulking holes in Paris. Every house, every room is known, and under police surveillance. Every stranger is known and described at police headquarters within a few days after his arrival. Once within the walls of Paris, and historically, so to speak, your identity is always there. In case of injury to any person, the sufferer is not dependent on the nearest drug store for a temporary hospital, as with us. In every arrondissement may be seen the prominent sign, "Assistance for the Wounded or the Asphyxiated or Poisoned." Above always hangs the official tri-color. I say "official," because a certain slender prolongation of the flagstaff denotes that the establishment is under government supervision, and no private party may adopt this fashion. The French flag is not hung higgledy-piggledy to the breeze like the stars and stripes, so that none can determine whether it indicates a United States government station or a beer saloon.

Toads.

Many gardeners already appreciate the valuable services of the common toad, and afford them protection for their insect-destroying propensities, while as many, perhaps, are ignorant of their usefullness. To the the latter class it may be interesting to know that toads live almost wholly upon slugs, caterpillars, beetles and other insects, making their rounds at night when the farmer is asleep—and the birds too—and the insects are supposed to be having it all their own way. English gardeners understand this subject so well that toads are purchased at so much a dozen and turned loose, and the best of it all is that the toads generally stay at home, so that the gardener is not troubled with buying his toads over again every few days. The toad can be tamed, and will even learn to know "its master," and come when called; the writer has not only had such pets himself, but could give other instances of toad-taming that have come under his observation. Toads can be made very useful about the house and will do not a little good in destroying cockroaches, flies and other household pests.

The wife of Chastine Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull, would not feel at all badly to have her husband hung. She resides in Richmond, Virginia, and does not think as highly of him as some wives do of their husbands. He had ill-treated her in New York and she left him.

Feminine Base-Ballers.

At four o'clock Friday afternoon, at Oakdale Park, what was advertised as "the first game of base-ball played by female nines, for the championship of the United States," took place. An immense throng, composed chiefly of the rougher element, gathered in the inclosure, and the eighteen females experienced considerable difficulty in finding their way into the grounds.

The clubs are known as the New York Red Stockings and the Philadelphia Blue Stockings, although it is said that their members are all of this city and connected with one of the variety theatres. In clothes of blue the Blue Stockings forced their way to the rather cramped grounds, and in clothes of red the Red Stockings followed and stationed themselves, as it was decided that the Blues should have the first turn at the bat.

Everything started off smoothly, but suddenly the crowd commenced to close in and cover up the grounds so that it was literally impossible for the women to play. A force of officers attempted to push them back, but with very ill success, for the crowd kept pressing in still closer until at last they had almost surrounded the players.

The police, to protect the women, formed a circle around them, and seizing the bats, wielded them around quite lively. With considerable trouble a space through which the women could make their escape was made. A number of fights occurred and several arrests were made by the police. Afterward the grounds were roped off so that the clubs could play.

The women worked very hard to gain fame as athletes, but failed miserably. They muffed terribly, and batted in a weak manner, so much so as to satisfy the crowd that women will never become base-ball players. The game ended in favor of the Blue Stockings, by a score of 36 to 24.

A Flirting Actor.

George S. Gray was the hero of the Southern Hotel fire in St. Louis. He rescued several inmates by risking his own life, and his bravery was rewarded by the public presentation of a medal. That he was handsome, and a popular actor in that city, helped him to local fame. Lately he went to play in Belleville, Ill. Mrs. Swineford, the very young wife of a leading lawyer of the place, had a front seat on the opening night, and Gray was not so deeply engrossed in the presentation of Othello as to miss seeing that she was deeply interested in him. Lawyer Swineford and Actor Gray subsequently became acquainted, and Gray, although he had a wife of his own in the company, flirted with the wife of his new friend. The result was frantic jealousy on the part of Swineford. Seeing Gray walking in the street with Mrs. Swineford, he shot him in the back. The hero of the St. Louis fire ran for his life, and is now being nursed by his wife, who coolly says: "Why, if every actor in the country was to be shot for flirting with married ladies, there would be an actors' graveyard in every village in the land."

A Kansas Romance.

Mary Holt's father was wealthier than any other farmer in Woodson county, Kansas, and she received a more careful education than was usually bestowed upon the girls of that part of the county. Her parents intended that she should marry a professional man, but she perversely fell in love with James Ashburn, a young farmer, who was not at all the man they would have chosen. Ashburn and Mary were married secretly. The secret got out, and Ashburn said they might as well confess the truth to Mr. and Mrs. Holt, taking the consequences. Marry was terrified by the idea. She was always obedient, and she knew that her parents' grief and disappointment would be deep. Rather than go through the ordeal, she poisoned herself to death with strychnine. Ashburn declared that he would not survive her, and his friends guarded him closely to prevent him from committing suicide; but while his wife's funeral procession was passing the house, he obtained a pistol and shot himself. His aim was wild, however, and the wound was not fatal.

A Gallant Fellow.

A Ludlow, Vt., man now has a good claim to be the champion absent-minded individual. He is an accommodating citizen and a member of the church. He frequently volunteers, with his team, to take those to meeting who desire to attend but haven't a team of their own. The other evening he took a deacon's wife to divine service and hitched his team to a neighboring shed. When services were over and the deacon's wife looked about for her escort he was gone. She waited in hope of his appearance, but the audience vanished homeward until she found herself alone with the janitor, to whom she explained her predicament. The horse shed was examined and the horse and carriage found, but not the owner. The janitor took possession and drove the lady home, and then drove with the team to the house of the proprietor, who was in bed and asleep. He failed to remember the fact of his going to church and using his team, or that the lady in question rode with him.

If any one tells you that a mountain has changed its place believe it; but if any one says that a man has changed his character believe it not.

Old Hickory's Bluff Way.

Long years after the capture of Stony Point, when Andrew Jackson was President, a visitor at the White House remarked that the postmaster in his town in his town (who "held over") was an enemy to the President—had even been heard to call him "a scoundrel"—and urged the removal of the ill-mannered officer.

"What sort of a person is he?" inquired the President.

The visitor admitted that the postmaster was an aged and honorable man, and incidentally remarked that he was one of the survivors of the battle of Stony Point.

"What!" said the President, rising from his chair, "was he really with Anthony Wayne at Stony Point?"

"He certainly was," replied the visitor.

"Well, then," said Old Hickory, "by the Eternal! he has a perfect right to call me a scoundrel every day in the week, and to be postmaster during his natural life!"

With the Paragraphers.

Net prophets—Those who predict lots of mosquitoes.—*Boston Post.*

Cowards die many times before their deaths; the valiant never taste of death but once.—*Caesar.*

The mosquito, like the rest of the Nabobs, will soon make his hum by the sea.—Waterloo *Observer.*

A goat always begins a sentence with "But—" And sometimes stops one with it.—Norristown *Herald.*

"I think I know your phiz," as the soda fountain remarked to an opposition fountain next door.—Bradford *Era.*

It is hard to believe a man is telling the truth when you know you would lie if in his place.

Lynn, bless her old sole, was 250 years old this week, and never was more lively on her taps.

"There is no place like Chicago," says a Chicago paper. That is so, and a deuced lucky thing it is, too.

Many men resemble the clam, for you can see all there is in them when they open wide their mouths.

An old captain in the regular army says that a soldier can get drunk on cold water if it is in a demijohn.

"Hop Bitters"—Taking your girl to an evening hop and having some other fellow cut you out and escort her home.

Don't spread yourself too much, young man. You have no idea how extremely thin you may be.

The earth making but three hundred and sixty-five revolutions a year, it is away behind Mexico in that sort of business.

Puffing a bottle of gin bitters, as a medicine, is a serious undertaking for a temperance editor.

That's right, little boy, aim higher and higher. Some day you might walk a tight rope or a wire.

He sang "Meet me dear at the gate," but she insisted that she would rather meet him in an ice cream parlor.

A man will treat a crowd to seventy cents worth of liquor and tell his wife he is too poor to purchase a quart of strawberries.

"I work from son to son," said the woman, who industriously wielded the cat-o'-nine-tails in the direction of her two youngsters.

A lover who is willing to die for the object of his choice means no more than the man who borrows $5 and agrees to "drop around to-morrow."

There are a great many people who can shovel dirt better than they can write poetry, but they never try to do what they can do best.

For a true specimen of awkwardness personified commend us to the new grocery clerk struggling to do up a pound of sugar in an artistic manner.

Sea bathing is hardly ever indulged in by the Russian ladies on account of the jealousy felt by the nobility against permitting any familiarity with the serf.

About the Feminines.

A New Haven child's father eloped with another man's wife, and its mother eloped with another woman's husband. The little one goes to the poor house.

Two little negro boys in Paris, Ky., were given a pistol by their mother, who told them to go out and amuse themselves. They did, and one was killed.

A little girl, about nine years old, daughter of Mr. Merritt Misner, of Kansas, was bitten by a rattlesnake recently on a Tuesday and died on Thursday.

Several Vassar school-girls were found fencing in the gymnasium with broomsticks. A professor told them that such an accomplishment would not help them to secure husbands.

Just as the neighbors had gathered around the body of Mrs. Weir, in Memphis, and begun to talk about the good qualities of the dead old lady, she got up and joined in the conversation.

A five-year-old girl had the good sense, when lost in Minnesota woods, to hang bits of her dress on bushes as she wandered, and these led to her discovery, after she had lived four days on berries and wild onions.

A large package of love letters from the Rev. W. J. Park to a married woman has been discovered in Canton, Ohio, and the indiscreet clergyman has consequently been expelled from the pastorate of the Presbyterian church.

The New York Post Office authorities had a dreadful time the other day trying to find three young men who knew enough to fill three vacancies in the letter carriers' department. The civil service examination was applied in this instance, and some thirty-five applicants undertook to show that they knew how to carry letters by telling what they could recollect of foreign geography and home politics. The simplest kind of questions more or less confused every one of them, but the hardest one was, "What tribunal was created by Congress for settling the controversy which grew out of the Presidential election of 1876?" It is a little more than two years since this matter was exciting the whole country, and yet 34 of the 35 young men who sought a position under the government could not give anything like a correct answer to the question. Some supposed it was the Returning Board, others the Electoral College, and others gave answers that displayed a condition of ignorance wholly inexcusable in a country full of free schools and first class newspapers. Only two or three could tell who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and hardly any of them had ever heard of De Witt Clinton. It will probably occur to the reader that a man might make a good letter carrier even if he wasn't well up in all these points, but the examination serves to show how much ignorance is hidden away in the average young man of the day. It would be worth something to see these tests applied to those who seek offices higher up.

If the planets ever have to give each other a lift, how much will the sun rays?—*New York News.*

Book Store.

THE MODEL BOOK STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

JOHN C. MILLER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Books,
Fancy Goods,
Photograph Albums,
Stationery,
Pocketbooks,
Gold Pens,
Wall Paper,
Umbrellas,
Window Shadows and Fixtures
Toilet Sets
Fancy Chinaware
Japanese Goods,
Toys, Toys,
Cigars, Etc., Etc.

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR EVERY TOWNSHIP IN THE COUNTY.

DAILY PAPERS & PERIODICALS.

11-6

Dry Goods & Groceries.

THE PEOPLE'S

Cash Store,

STATE COLLEGE, PA.,

where can always be found a full line of

FRESH GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

Syrups, Canned goods of all kinds
Sugars, Corned Beef,
Teas, Bologna Sausage,
Coffees, Cured Hams,
Prunes, Hominy,
Pearl Barley,
Alden's Aup'd Pears,
Dried Sugar Corn, Catsup,
Pared and Unpared Peaches,
Dried Apples, Jellies,
Cracked Wheat and Oat Meal,
Pickles, Chow Chow, &c.

A FULL LINE OF FINE

CONFECTIONERIES and NUTS.

Cream Chocolates, Caramels,
French Mixtures, Gum Drops,
and pastes of all kinds.
CHIGAGO CARAMELS A Specialty.
Paper-Shelled Almonds,
English Walnuts, Butter Nuts,
California Peanuts, Filberts,
Pecans, Raisins, Dates, Figs, &c., &c.

Full line of Fresh Family Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, and toilet articles generally.

BEST BRANDS OF SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

Cigars Wholesale and Retail!

Oysters Received Fresh twice a week.

Highest prices paid for country produce.

JOHN W. STUART,

vol 11-7-1y STATE COLLEGE, PA.

PAINTERS.

DOAK & LONBERGER,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

BENSON'S

CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS

Cures Lame And Weak Back

INSTANTLY. Sold by all druggists.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Prop's, 41 Platt St., N. Y.

24 4w

WANTED ONE SALESMAN for each State. Salary from $75 to $100 per month and expenses. References required. LA BELLE MANUFACTURING CO., 33 Clark Street, Chicago 21 4

DELAWARE FARMS! Maps and catalogues FREE. Address J. F. MANCHA & CO., Dover, Delaware. 21 4

Fight with an Enraged Stallion.

A thrilling scene was that at Hartford the other day, when John A. Crilly, foreman of the horse car stables, undertook to capture a furious stallion that had got away from one of the men. Crilly caught him by the mane, and was dragged about the yard, and at last had to let go. The animal then turned upon him in the fiercest rage, rearing, striking and kicking at him, and Crilly seemed to be entirely at his mercy; but, watching his opportunity, he rushed between his fore feet as he was striking at him, ran under him and tried to seize him again by the mane, but the horse was too quick for him, and turned upon him with flattened ears and open jaws. Crilly, nothing daunted, seized him suddenly by the tongue, and gave it so sharp a twist that the horse fairly squealed with pain. This did the business, and, still holding him by the tongue, Crilly led the horse back to his stall, completely conquered. He is now as docile as any animal in the company's service.—*New Haven Register.*

Insurance.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength nd security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY

FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9 9-1y. GEORGE L. POTTER,

(Furst's Building.) High-street, Bellefonte

J. H. MORRISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing a number of the Best and Safest companies. Horses insured against Theft, death, or accident.

Office in the Conard House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq. v9n14

Miscellaneous.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

The great success and delight of the people. In fact, nothing of the kind has ever been offered to the American people which has so quickly found its way into their good favor and hearty approval as E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It does all it proposes, and thus gives universal satisfaction. It is guaranteed to cure the worst cases or dyspepsia or indigestion, kidney or liver disease, weakness, nervousness, constipation, acidity of the stomach, &c. Get the genuine. Only sold in $1 bottles. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Ask for Kunkel's and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite wind and rising of food, dryness of mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. KUNKEL'S Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. A trial will convince you at once.

Worms! Worms! Worms!

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove all kinds of worms. Seat, Pin and Stomach worms are readily removed by Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful Physician in the country that can remove Tape worms in two to four hours. He has no fee until head and all passes alive, and in this space of time. Common sense teaches if Tape worm can be removed, all other worms can readily be destroyed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails. Or send to the doctor for a circular, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free. 25 4t

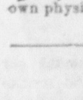
COLUMBIA HOUSE,

Nos. 111 and 113 N'th Broad Street (above Arch)

PHILAD'A.

Opposite Academy of Fine Arts; three squares from Academy of Music; one square from Public Buildings and Masonic Temple.

18-1y JOEL HUTTON, Proprietor.



BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

See that each plaster has the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E cut through it, and insist on having no other. Ask your own physician as to its merits over all other.

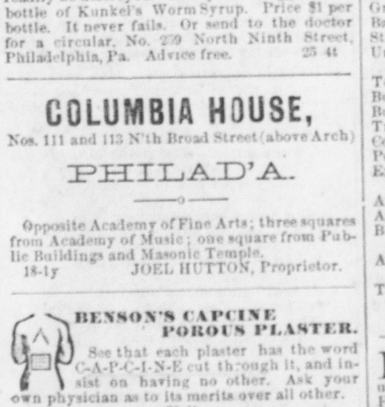
20 4t

DYEING.

Mrs. W. E. Shope takes this method to inform her patrons that she is now located on Harrison avenue, north of cemetery, Bellefonte, where she is prepared to do dyeing in the most complete and satisfactory manner. Old clothes made as bright as new.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Don't forget the place, Harrison avenue, Bellefonte. 10-46-tf



BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Maine. 19 21 1y

$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St. lays the foundation for substantial fortunes every week and pays an immense percentage of profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to Adams, Brown & Co., Bankers, 26 Broad Street, N. Y. 21 4

Tinware.

What's in a Name?

E. A. SMITH, TINSMITH.

-ALL MY TINWARE WARRANTED.-

BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE

SMITH TINWARE.

ALL MY WARE IS STAMPED WITH MY NAME, TO PREVENT DECEPTION.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

MADE A SPECIALTY BY ME.

My Work Is All Warranted!

LIGHTNING RODS

Erected and Repaired.

Dealer in Stoves, Ranges, Heaters and Furnaces. Also set, clean and repair stoves, &c.

COME AND SEE.

Under Wilson, McFarlane & Co.'s Hardware Depot, First National Bank Block. 13-13-1y

Hardware, &c.

HARDWARE!

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools.

RAKES FORKS SCYTHES CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS, ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the receipts and expenditures of the Spring School District for the year ending June 2d, 1879.

RECEIPTS.

Gross amt. of tax duplicate	$1858 21	
Bal. on hand from last year	1331 48	
State appropriation	446 97	
Unseated land tax	56 01—3692 67	
EXPENDITURES.		
Teachers' salaries	1800 00	
Building, fuel and contingencies	1076 62	
Building lot	100 00	
Treasurer's fee	60 23	
Collector's fee	54 47	
Percentage given to tax payers	38 29	
Exonerations	41 13—3170 74	
Amt. in treasury	42 77	
Amt. in hands of collector	347 96	
Bills Receivable	131 20—521 93	
Amt. due from Benner twp.	144 15	
Total resources	666 08	

JNO. J. MUSSER, Pres't.
P. N. BARNHART, Secretary. 24 3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Henry Harpster, dec'd. Letters testamentary upon the estate of Henry Harpster, late of Ferguson twp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will call and make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

AMOS E. CLEMSON Executor.
Rock Springs, June 4, 1879.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Jefferson B. Way, late of Worth township, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Centre county, she requests all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims against him to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement to

HANNAH WAY,
24-6 Port Matilda P. O., Pa.

Teachers & STUDENTS $50 TO $100 or $200 per MONTH during Vacation.

For full particulars address,
J. C McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
23 4w

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM,

FASHIONABLE BARBER,

In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. The best of razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a shave without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, hair oil, hair restoratives, etc., constantly on hand. *Warm and Cold Baths.* 5 1 tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High street Bellefonte, Pa. 5 29 1y

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest **Blood Remedy** of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all **Blood** diseases yield to its wonderful powers. **Pure Blood** is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of **Scrofula.**"—*J. E. Brooks, Painesville, O.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Mrs. E. Buettner, Lawrence, Pa.* Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'r, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.*

Lumber.

P. B. CRIDER. LUMBER. YARD AT BELLEFONTE, PA. F. W. CRIDER. MILL AT SNOW SHOE, PA. P. B. CRIDER.

B. CRIDER & SON, MANUFACTURERS.

In connection with their Mills in Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., they have started

A Retail LUMBER YARD rear Duncan, Hale & Co.'s Mill, Bellefonte, Pa.,

where they are prepared to fill orders promptly for any kind of BUILDING MATERIAL, FENCING, PAVING, &c. White and Yellow Pine, Oak and Hemlock Plank, Boards, and Building Lumber; Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Weatherboarding; Weather-boards, Surfaced Boards and Stripping; Posts, Rails, Pailings and Scantling; Roofing and Plastering Lath, Sheathing and Shingles; Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, Shutters and Mouldings.

GRATES, WINDOW WEIGHTS AND BRICK; LIME, HAIR, GLASS, NAILS, &c., &c.

CELLAR GRATES.

A reasonable amount of farm produce taken in exchange 10-16 1y

Planing Mill.

Henry W. Foutz,

(Successor to McClellan & Speer)

PROPRIETOR OF

BELLEFONTE

PLANING MILL

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash
Doors,
Sidings,
Floorings,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stairs
Building Material,
Cottage Bedsteads,

Frame Work, and all styles of work generally found in a first-class planing mill.

HENRY W. FOUTZ,
10 23 6m Bellefonte, Pa.

Farming Implements.

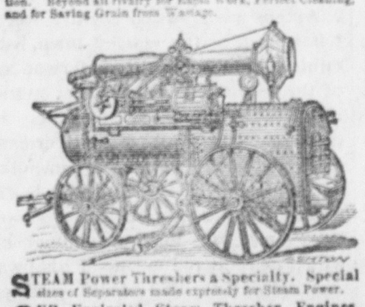
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

Battle Creek, Mich.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

"VIBRATOR" THRESHING MACHINERY.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.



STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. Special sizes of Separators made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, both Portable and Traction, with Valuable Improvements, far beyond any other make or kind.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often three to five times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

GRAIN Raisers will not submit to the enormous wastage of Grain and the inferior work done by all other machines, when once posted on the difference.

NOT Only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes Clean Work, with no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, Ranging from Six to Twelve-Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers, to match.

FOR Particulars, Call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

2 11 26t

Dress Making.

PLAIN, FANCY SEWING

—AND—

LACE WORK.

MRS. JANE HALEY, opposite the Cemetery, takes this method to solicit from the people of Bellefonte work. Can do

PLAIN & FANCY SEWING

OR LACE WORK.

Any person having such work to do can have it done well by Mrs. Haley, and at the same time help a worthy, poor woman. 3-tf

New Advertisements.

BOOKS FOR THE MILLION

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Compatible and Incompatible, Sterility in women, cause and treatment, Advice to Bridegroom, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, in male and female, Science of Reproduction, Single life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, etc., including **Diseases peculiar to Women,** their cause and treatment. A book for private and considerate reading, of 320 pages, with full Plate Engravings, by mail, sealed, for 50 cents.

"The Private Medical Adviser" on Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, etc., also on Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-abuse and Excesses, causing Seminal Emissions, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Confusion of Ideas, Physical decay, Dimness of sight, Defective Memory, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment, and a great many valuable receipts for the cure of all private diseases; same size, over 50 plates, 50 cents.

"Medical Advice," a lecture on Manhood and Womanhood, 10 cents; or all three in one nicely bound volume, $1. They contain 600 pages and over 100 illustrations, embracing everything on the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work. The combined volume is positively the best Popular Medical Book published, and those dissatisfied after getting it, can have their money refunded. The Author is an experienced physician of many years' practice, (as is well known,) and the advice given, and Rules for treatment laid down, will be found of great value to those suffering from imporities of the system, early errors, lost vigor, or any of the numerous troubles coming under the head of "Private" or "Chronic" Diseases. Sent in single volumes, or complete in one, for Price in Stamps, Silver or Currency. Consultation confidential, and letters are promptly and frankly answered without charge.) Address **Dr. Butts' Dispensary,** 12 North 6th Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Established, 1847.)

For Sale by Newsdealers. AGENTS Wanted.

DR. BUTTS invites all persons suffering from RUPTURE to send him their name and address, and hereby assures them that they will learn something to their advantage—It is Not a Truss.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.

—THE—

"SEMINAL PASTILLE."

SHAPE & SIZE OF A SEMINAL PASTILLE

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organization wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc. etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little, if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction.—During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered, of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent to a plain wrapper by mail, sealed, for $2.—Two boxes (sufficient to effect a permanent cure in severe cases), $3.—Three boxes lasting three full months, (will stop emissions and restore vigor, in the worst cases,) $7—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and find for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG CHEMISTS, Market and 8th St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

OPIUM Curing and Habit.

DR. A. G. OLIN

MARRIAGE GUIDE

Drugs and Medicines.

ESTABLISHED. 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN,

DRUGGIST,

Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 1 1y

MANHOOD:

How Lost, How Restored.

Just Published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage etc: also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; induced by Self indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice that the alarming consequences of Self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

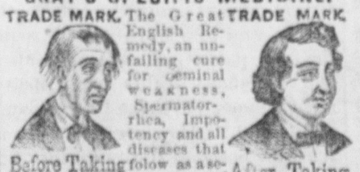
Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *postpaid,* on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box, 4586. 10-27-1y

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.



Before Taking. After Taking.

The Great English Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self Abuse: as loss of Memory, Universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity and consumption and a premature grave.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.
HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa. vol-10-37-1y

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1-24-1y

H. K. HICKS—Hardware.

NOT BY FAVOR BUT BY MERIT ALONE!

I WILL MAINTAIN THE REPUTATION THIS OLD HARDWARE HOUSE HAS MADE DURING THE LAST FIFTEEN YEARS OF

GIVING THE PEOPLE FULL VALUE

FOR THEIR MONEY.

My sales are increasing from month to month, which gives me the front rank in trade.

H. K. HICKS,

(Successor to T. A. HICKS & BRO.,)

Greatest Hardware Store,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

IS HEAD-QUARTERS FOR HARDWARE IN ALL ITS DETAILS.

STOVES IN ENDLESS VARIETY,

OILS, PAINTS,

AND COACHMAKERS' GOODS!

Bear in mind, I don't allow a single clerk to misrepresent anything that is sold out of this house—money refunded if goods do not prove as represented. I allow no party to undersell me. I offer no baits. Come and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere—it is a pleasure to me to show goods. All mail orders promptly attended to, and prices sent upon application. 29-3m

Bush House.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

has been thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the new proprietor, MR. GEORGE HOPPES, formerly of Pittsburgh, is first-class in all its appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

GEORGE HOPPES, Proprietor.

Wilson & McFarlane--Hardware.

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO.

HARDWARE,

RAKES, SCYTHES, CRADLES,

FORKS, CULTIVATORS,

AND SHOVEL PLOWS

AGENTS FOR THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL DOUBLE

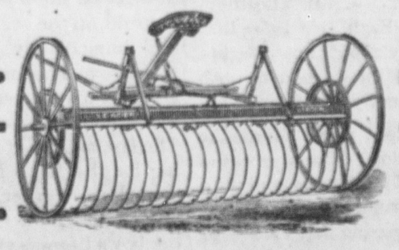
HARPOON HAY HOOK.

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

No. 10 NORTH BEND PLOW,

—AND—

LEADER HORSE HAY RAKE

$30.  **$30.**

$30. **$30.**

☞ we have also the largest assortment of

BUILDING AND GENERAL HARDWARE

ever brought to this town. Our stock of

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

GLASS, &C., IS UNEQUALLED.

Call and examine our stock, and you will save money in buying from

Wilson, Mcfarlane & Co. 9 14tf

Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

—This is the last month of the trouting season.

—The wheat crop on Half Moon hill has been harvested.

—'Squire Baker, of Howard, reports unusual inactivity in legal business at that place.

—George B. Jack appears to be the moving spirit of Boalsburg, especially in business affairs.

—The corn fields in and around Bellefonte are looking finely, and give promise of a large crop.

—Mr. Hagg's new building, at Pleasant Gap, adds not a little to the appearance of the place.

—Some fine specimens of iron ore have been taken from mines in the vicinity of Tyrone, says the *Herald*.

—The roof of Humes' block, on Allegheny street, has been painted with a preparation to preserve the shingles.

—We visited the farm of Mr. John Musser, of Spring township, a few days since, and partook of a feast of delicious cherries.

—Visitors in town on the Fourth thought Bellefonte a nice place in which to spend the day—it seemed so much like Sunday.

—There were lively times in Altoona on the Fourth. Rows were plenty, and at one time threatened to terminate in a riot.

—Judging from all accounts, there were about sixty-four picnics in the county on the Fourth, and several townships yet to hear from.

—Gregg Post, G. A. R., ran out a bran new flag from their armory on the Fourth, under which the band halted and played several national airs.

—Mr. Austin Curtin is getting to be quite a tobacco raiser. A Lock Haven man recently shipped to his place, near Milesburg, twelve thousand plants.

—Col. John P. DeHass, of Curtin township, reports that he has about half a wheat crop this year. Likewise Warren Lucas, Esq., of the same township.

—Two cousins of Mr. Christian Derr, of this place, named Charles and Wilson Derr, were killed by a boiler explosion at Emaus, Pa., on the 21st ult.

—The Patterson, Pa., *Owl* has ceased to hoot. It was kind of a sensational-obscene-give-away sheet, and we doubt if anybody is sorry for its sudden demise.

—We have received a copy of the *Atlantic Review*, published at Atlantic City, New Jersey. It is a large, breezy sheet, illustrated with some fine views in and about the city.

—A circular from the Juniata Valley Medical Association, announces that the association will hold its fourth annual meeting at the Mountain House, Cresson, on Thursday, July 24.

—A number of people from Bellefonte attended the Boalsburg picnic on the Fourth. Some enjoyed themselves, and others do not speak in enthusiastic terms of the day's proceedings.

—Millheim feels stuck up, and is impounding the pigs that run loose on her streets at a lively rate, which is the right way to handle the matter. Streets are made for the use of the public.

—The new side walk in front of the McClain block is a great improvement on the old one, which got to be so rickety that a person had to take a strengthening cordial before attempting to walk over it.

—From the appearance of things generally about J. B. Leather's pottery, at Mt. Eagle, we infer that business is lively about those diggings. The fact is, Will knows how to push business vehemently.

—A new upright piano adorns the Bush House parlor. It was procured through Bunnell & Aikens, and is a beauty. The proprietor of this famous house is sparing no expense to accommodate his guests.

—Farmers who use reapers should forbid their children running about in the fields while their machines are in operation. A little child in Lancaster recently had both of its legs cut off by the knives of a reaper.

—The oration delivered at Sunbury, July 4th, by Gen. James A. Beaver, on the occasion of the unveiling of the Cameron monument, will be found on the 2nd page of this issue. It is one of the General's very best efforts, and our readers should not fail to read it.

The Destroying Flames.

The alarm of fire about half-past 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, July 5th, took the people of Bellefonte entirely unawares. The day before, the day of fireworks and fire-crackers, everybody had been expecting and watching for fires, and when the day closed and the festivities of the night were over, the people retired to rest congratulating themselves upon their escape from the clutches of the fire king. The alarm which had so suddenly startled the populace was caused by the discovery of fire on the roof of a dwelling on North High street, occupied by Mrs. Nora McAllister. Almost simultaneously an adjoining house, owned by Patrick Dooly and occupied by a Mrs. Benner, was also discovered to be on fire, and as there was a fire in the kitchen of the McAllister house and none in the other, it is supposed that the house of Dooly caught from a spark from the former.

The fire department responded quickly to the summons, but the jail hill, up which the firemen were compelled to haul their hose carriages, is so steep and rough that the fire had gained considerable headway before they were on the ground. Then, to still further retard the efforts of the firemen, the water supply was short, the streams reaching scarcely 10 feet beyond the nozzle of the hose. The water was promptly turned off from other parts of the town, however, and the streams were somewhat increased in force and bulk. But by this time the flames were coming through every crevice in the building, and the firemen, although they worked bravely and hard, were unable to check their progress, and in a short time the buildings were a mass of ruins. All the furniture and other household articles were saved.

Mr. Dooly's house was insured for $1,500, but he gets only $1,000, enough, we are informed, to cover all losses.

Much sympathy is manifested by the community for Mrs. McAllister, whose property was uninsured. It was all the property she owned, which makes her loss very serious.

A Little Girl's Adventure with a Snake.

On Sunday of last week, at Coleville, a little ten-year-old daughter of Joseph Geissinger, of that place, met with an adventure with a large black snake which, had it not been for the timely assistance of a pet dog, would have been, we fear, a fatal one to her. While walking in one of the fields belonging to the farm of William Humes, Esq., in company with a younger sister, they suddenly encountered an object which at first they were unable to recognize, but which suddenly made a spring for the little girl. She was unable to move, and appeared under the entire control of the snake. It coiled about her limbs and waiste so tight that she turned purple. At this point the dog seized the snake by the tail, biting off about four inches, when he released his hold and again seized the snake about the middle of the back, tearing it from the child and finally killing it. His snakeship measured over eight feet, and as described by our informant, was as "thick as an ordinary stove-pipe."

—Bellefonte was a decidedly dull place on the Fourth. The Mountain City Band ushered in the day by a parade throughout town at six o'clock, discoursing patriotic music, but further than this nothing transpired worthy of note. A great many people attended picnics in different parts of the county, and others availed themselves of the reduced rates of car fare and visited friends and relatives. Those who remained at home, we judge from all accounts, locked up their houses and went to bed. The pyrotechnic exhibition in the evening was very creditable, the finest displays being made by Mr. George Jackson, Mrs. Lane and John C. Miller.

—An uptown urchin, who was spoiling for excitement, hit a big granger on the nose with a half ounce torpedo, on the evening of the Fourth, and immediately skipped down an alley-way. The man from the country adjusted his hat, pulled down his vest and went for the object of his wrath. The last we saw of him he was reaching for the boy's hair, just as they turned the corner, and quite likely one of the most exciting scenes in the boy's life was shortly enacted.

—Mrs. Eliza, wife of Mr. William Miller, of Louisville, Ky., who is a brother of Mr. Isaac Miller, of this place, died on the 30th ult. at Louisville. She was a daughter of the late John Norris, Esq., of Brown's Mills, Mifflin county.

Lost.

A cuff button, of dark tortoise shell, with a silver five-cent Japanese coin sunk in a die on the disc. If the finder will return it to the REPUBLICAN office he will much oblige the owner, and receive a suitable reward.

Parlor Musicale.

The commodious parlors of Mrs. John G. Love were filled on Thursday and Friday evenings of last week by the *elite* of Bellefonte, who had assembled to listen to the productions of her class assisted by amateur orchestra and other musical talent. Many more would have been present on this occasion but for the threatening weather and other social gatherings about town, but as it was, all that could be comfortably accommodated and more were in attendance, which shows how well the managerial qualities of this talented lady are appreciated by the music-loving people of Bellefonte. About quarter after eight, and just as the audience were beginning to show signs of impatience, the orchestra made its appearance and opened the exercises with a selection from one of the great authors, which was immediately followed by the opening chorus, "Merrily on we Bound," sung with great animation by the entire class. Then we had solos, trios and duos, both instrumental and vocal, by members of the class. A difficult piano solo, by Miss Mary Green, was executed with great ease, reflecting much credit upon herself and teacher. The calisthenic song, "The Shoemaker," by the younger scholars, was sung with much energy, and the regular manner in which their gesticulations were made would have done credit to a drilled militia. The character song, by Emma Aikens and Walter Lempkey, entitled "The Family Jar," provoked great mirthfulness among the audience, and the spicy way in which it was rendered would have done credit to older heads. "Ye pretty birds," by Miss Victorine Lyon, was sung in a clear, well moduted voice and was much admired. Miss Blanch Straub sung a very pretty solo entitled "Like the Song of Birds in Summer." The "Merry Mountain Children" appeared dressed in white, decorated with myrtle and flowers, carrying baskets of the same, and it was refreshing to look and listen. A beautiful vocal trio, "Hear the Sweet Chorus," was very sweetly rendered by Mrs. Love and Misses Crittenden and Tuten. "I am the Spirit of Spring," sung by Miss Rosina Grauer, was very pretty. Little Emma Aikens set the audience into an uproar by her very droll rendition of "Baby Mine," and was pronounced by the ladies "just too cute for anything." Miss Barrows, of Lock Haven, a skilled pianist, enchanted the audience at intervals with some exquisite selections. The exercises of the evening were closed with a difficult selection by the orchestra, rendered in a masterly manner for an amatuer organization. Everything passed off so pleasantly, and there was such a variety of good things that the occasion will be remembered with pleasure by all who attended.

We were unable to attend the Friday evening concert, but we are informed that the exercises gave universal satisfaction.

—Two weeks ago Saturday night, shortly after eleven o'clock, we saw a most beautiful and rare sight in the north-eastern heavens—a rainbow by moonlight. There had been a heavy rain, and as the moon dropped down below the storm clouds its bright rays shone upon the falling raindrops in the distance, which caused the grand spectacle. According to the *Democrat* one was also seen on the Sunday night following; but perhaps the local of that journal had been gazing into the orbs of some fair damsel on that night, which had dazzled his eyes to such a degree as to cause him to imagine all manner of strange sights.

—If you want the latest and best song out, you can get it at Bunnell & Aikens'. It is a beautiful song and chorus entitled, "The sweet long ago." The words are indeed beautiful, and the melody delightful. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is another new song and chorus, for which there is a great demand. Bunnell & Aikens have the largest music establishment in the county, and they have at their rooms the only parlor grand piano in town, and one glance at this stately instrument is enough to make the eye dance with delight. Happy will be the person who becomes the possessor of it.

—The festival of the United Brethren Church, given in McClain's block on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of week before last, was a marked success. It was well patronized on every evening, and those who partook of the refreshments speak of them as being of excellent quality. The Church realized something like $100, which makes the little congregation feel happy.

—"A speech of rare power and brilliancy, and listened to with more attention than is usually the case on such occasions," is the Muncy *Luminary's* verdict on Gen. Beaver's Sunbury oration.

The Ironworkers' Building.

The men employed at Valentines' Iron Works have succeeded in erecting their building, and on next Sunday it will be opened with a dedication service in the lower room, which is set apart for religious purposes. The ministers of town and others will be invited to take part in the exercises, and the men give a very cordial invitation to the people of the town and county to attend this opening meeting. The hour fixed is three o'clock in the afternoon, so that it may not interfere with other church services. We hope there will be a very hearty response, and that the people will make an effort to be present.

The erection of this building supplies a long-needed want, as everyone interested in the wellfare of the workmen will agree. The building is the property of the workmen, entrusted to five trustees, and is therefore undenominational.

The upper rooms, three in number, are for the men to meet in, to read, write, etc., and hold their temperance and other meetings, similar in idea to the rooms of the library association in town. We consider this building one of the best things ever provided for a body of workmen in Centre county. They have named it the Iron Workers' Building. We hope to be able to give an account of the opening services.

Death of Samuel Roune, Esq.

We are pained to announce this week the death of Samuel Roune, Esq., one of Benner township's best and most respected citizens, which occurred on the 26th ult., of disease of the kidney, in the 67th year of his age. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his death. Although born of humble parentage, he grew up to command the respect and admiration of all who knew him, and at his death everyone alike sheds a tear over his loss. As a neighbor, he was perfect; as a husband and father, he was kind and loving, and as a counsellor, he was wise and willing. Beloved by all, his loss will be keenly felt, not only by his immediate family, but by the entire community where he was known; and, although we lose his wonted kindness and words of good cheer, we find great consolation in the fact that our loss is Heaven's gain.

—They had a curious kind of a demonstration in Williamsport on the Fourth. The proprietor of the Park Hotel purchased a new flag to throw to the breeze, but by some mistake it was hung with the stars next to the hotel. The chief of the fire department, "full of cheap enthusiasm," looked at the spectacle through uncertain eyes, and came to the conclusion that the flag was hanging with the "Union down," which so aroused his patriotism that he immediately called out the entire fire department to put down the rebellion. Of course the hotel proprietor became very indignant at this turn of affairs, and matters were getting extremely lively when the Mayor appeared upon the scene and ordered the firemen and crowd to disperse, which probably prevented a grand row.

—The large music store of Bunnell & Aikens was crowded nightly, week before last, by the *elite* of town, listening to the wonderful performances of the celebrated Gildermaster on the magnificent grand piano which is there on exhibition. Mr. Gildermaster is a cousin of the famous Gotsholk, and is considered to be his equal as a pianist. He is also a composer of music, and the magical manner in which he rendered us one of his own compositions thrilled us with ecstacy, and stamps him a musician of unusual ability. We are informed that, after an absence of two weeks, the distinguished gentleman will again return to us, which will be joyful news to his host of admirers.

—Hemp first came into use in the cord-age.—*New York News.* And wind instruments in the band-age.—*Rome Sentinel.* And arithmetic in the ad-age.—*Salem Sunbeam.* And money in the coin-age.—*Waterloo Observer.* And cradles in the crib-age.—*Rome Sentinel.* And slaves in the bond-age.—*Whitehall Times.* And leaves in the foli-age—*Albany Argus.* And dogs in saus-age.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.* And girls in the marri-age.—*Chambersburg Opinion.* And the trunk-smasher in the bagg-age.

—Mr. Balser Webber, of Howard, has recently sold his farm in Liberty township, known as the Benjamin Ligget farm, to P. B. Crider, of Lock Haven. This is one of the finest and most productive farms in the Bald Eagle valley.

—A colored boy in the employ of Mr. George L. Potter met with a very painful accident on the Fourth by the premature discharge of a pistol. One finger of the right hand was torn off and the palm of the hand badly lacerated.

Personal Intelligence.

—Mr. Levi Straub spent the Fourth at home with his family.

—Mr. Harry Brew and wife, of Tyrone, spent Sunday in Bellefonte.

—Sheriff Kline and wife have returned from their tour in the West.

—Mr. S. T. Lobough, a jovial typo on the Newport *Ledger*, gave us a call on Wednesday.

—Mr. Frank Thompson, general manager Pennsylvania railroad, was in town on Saturday.

—Miss Bella Rankin and a cousin, Miss Rankin, of Boalsburg, are visiting friends at Orbisonia.

—Sheriff Spangler and Daniel Garman, the hotelist, each drive a span of frisky Indian ponies.

—Mr. Geo. Walker, the knitting machine man, attended the Sheridan band picnic, at Tyrone, on the Fourth.

—Messrs. George A. Bayard and David Glenn witnessed the unveiling of the Cameron monument at Sunbury, on the Fourth.

—Harry Simler, Esq., of Philipsburg, gave us a call on Saturday. Mr. S. reports business brisk in his end of the county.

—Mr. Morris Cowdrick was made happy on Saturday by a new arrival in the family in the shape of a fourteen pound girl baby.

—Mr. George O. Boal, of this place, who occupies a position in the Custom House, Philadelphia, was at home on the Fourth.

—Congressman S. H. Yocum has returned from Washington, and don't look as though Congressional duties had worried him much.

—The senior editor of the REPUBLICAN is on a business trip to the Hub. He will also visit his old home among the New Hampshire hills.

—Mr. Hamilton Otto and wife, of Milton, spent the Fourth with relatives in Bellefonte. Mr. Otto is engaged in the manufacture of cigars, and reports business fair in Milton.

—Mr. William Brachbill, who has been in New York for some time finishing his trade as upholsterer, returned last week, accompanied with a friend. Mr. B. expects to remain some time.

—Mr. Charles Else and James Ryman, two of Milesburg's representative young men, regaled themselves with a trouting excursion up in the Alleghenies, recently, returning with over a hundred trout.

—Mr. John B. Kinsley, of Lock Haven, formerly of the Singer sewing machine agency at this place, popped into town on the Fourth, and stopped just long enough to shake hands with his friends. John didn't use to be so particular about getting home, which leads us to suppose that there is a woman at the bottom of it.

—Balser Weber, Esq., the leading merchant of Howard, as well as one of its most enterprising citizens, favored us with a call while in town on Friday last. Mr. Weber is one of the active men of our county, with whom it is a pleasure to meet, and his success as a merchant and business man generally is the best evidence of his real worth, and how he is appreciated by his neighbors, among whom he lives.

—Mr. John Roberts, late a missionary to China, and his family, are spending the season in Bellefonte. His brother Luther, with his wife and children, is also spending a few days at the house of his wife's father, William Humes, Sr. Both gentlemen were at one time teachers at the Academy, in this place, and are brothers in-law of Rev. J. P. Hughes.

—And now it is reported all along the line that Johnny Getz, of Lemont, formerly of this place, is about to take unto himself a—well, we won't say what; but the honest yeomanry of College township will be surprised one of these days by learning that one of its subjects has "thrown off the robes of single cussedness for that of matrimonial bliss."

P. S.—Later intelligence discloses the fact that the event mentioned above as about to take place, has been consummated—that John, who has heretofore born a good reputation, has gone and done it. Well, we extend our hand to him, and with it our best wishes, and hope that when he Getz through with the toils of this life, he will not have cause to look back with regret upon the first step of his matrimonial journey.

—An Erie exchange says a man with false teeth, who was peddling camp stools in that place, slipped off a porch and swallowed them. Now we are mighty curious to know whether he swallowed the teeth or the camp-stools.

—The warm weather is making business good for the restaurant keepers.

—C. A. Lindsey's new cigar and tobacco stand, on High street, near the depot, is getting to be a famous resort for those in search of good cigars and tobacco. Mr. Lindsey's new brand, the "Jose A. Ramirez," has already won a reputation for itself, and the smoking and chewing tobacco to be had at this stand are of equally good quality. Patronize the new stand, and get a good article for your money.

—Our Republican friends of Howard will always find the REPUBLICAN on file at Balser Weber's store, where those who buy goods always get the worth of their money. Democrats, Greenbackers and Republicans deal with him; and the beauty of it is, they always get good goods at panic prices.

—The painting of the Bush House, all but a few finishing touches, has been completed, and we wish to say right here that there are few finer looking hotels in Pennsylvania.

—We are agents for Sawyer's Woolen Mills; and also for Kipper's foreign woolens. The finest fabrics. All wool suits to order, *Twelve and one-half Dollars.*

2tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—Four rooms and one dwelling house with eight rooms, on Lamb street, for rent at reasonable rates. Inquire of William Jones, ag't, 1st National Bank. 16 tf

—Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco. vol 11-5-1y

CUT this out and hand it to your neighbor!
BROWN'S DIABETIC CURE,
Established 8 years ago at Green Springs Sandusky county, Ohio, continues to be the wonder of the age in its marvelous cures of *Diabetes, Diuresis, Gravel,* and all forms of *Kidney* and *Bladder* Diseases. To be convinced come or send for a circular and sworn testimony. J. L. BROWN, M. D., Physician in charge.
O. J. SHUTTS, } Trustees.
S. H. SMITH, } 11-15-1y

HAPPY VOICES. (Copyrighted.)
How glad happy voices,
Like sweet Sabbath bells,
O'er the hills and the vales,
The glad story tells
of the celebrated STAR PARLOR ORGAN, manufactured by Alleger, Bowlby & Co., Washington, N. J. The finest organ for less money than any in the United States. Write to them.

MARRIED.

VAUGHN—WOMER—On the fourth inst., at the residence of Eli Bratton, Dix Station, by L. W. Stahl, Mr. Thomas H. Vaughn, of Fowler, Centre county, Pa., and Miss Miriam Womer, of Osceola, Clearfield Co.

COMLY—McEWEN.—At Milesburg, July 3d by Rev. Wright, Mr. Wm. H. Comly to Miss Mary A McEwen, all of Unionville.

COLE—SPRANKLE—At the Baptist parsonage Bellefonte, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. W. A Biggart, Oliver P. Cole and Miss Lillian May Sprankle, both of Coleville.

FASIC—WOLF—On the third inst., at his residence, Bellefonte, by Rev. W. A. Biggart, Mr. George Fasic and Miss Maggie Wolf.

STANLEY—SMITH—At his residence, Bellefonte, on the eighth inst., by Rev. W. A. Biggart, Mr. George S. Stanley and Miss Maria Smith, both of Boggs township.

GETZ—TRESSLER—At Milesburg, July 10th, by Rev. J. R. Shaver Mr. John W. Getz, of Lemont, and Miss Cath. A. Tressler, of Linden Hall.

DIED.

WHEELING—At Philadelphia, on the evening of July 10th, Mrs. Jane M. Wheeling, aged 82 years, 10 months and 16 days.

ADAMS—Near Mt. Eagle, July 3, 1879, of consumption, Mrs. Margaret, wife of John Adams, aged 32 years, 2 months and 7 days.

TURNER.—At Julian Pa., June 30th, 1879, Amanda, wife of Thomas Turner, and daughter of William M. and Jane Iddings, aged 32 years and 10 days.

Amanda you have left us
For a home beyond the skies,
Where your sufferings now are over
And you are now in Paradise.

Now your house seems very lonely,
And your children seem more dear,
And your husband hopes to meet you,
In a world that's free from care.

In God's promise, he believeth
That when on earth his race is run,
That in Heaven he will meet thee,
Happy in a Savior's love.

J. F. D

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, July 2, 1879.

The competition for cash trade among our merchants continues to be active and it is to the interest of every buyer to make his purchases as near cash as possible, for cash is the cheapest and most economical purchaser under all circumstances.

GRAIN.—The wheat market is very quiet; but buyers will pay the outside figure when farmers demand it. A dollar five is about the maximum price for chioce clean wheat.

CORN.—The mills are being supplied, with corn to a certain extent from the west, delivered here at Philadelphia prices. Corn is no longer a paying crop to Centre county farmers, and the time is at hand when some other product should be substituted that will pay better Oats are in fair demand at our quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

Whitewheat per bushel	$1 05
Red wheat	1 05
Rye per bushel	50
Corn, cob	45
Corn, shelled	45
Oats new	30@35
Cloverseed	$3 75@4 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00@5 20
Flour, wholesale	4 50@4 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$10 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	8 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	5
Fresh butter per pound	10
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	15
Country hams per pound	8
Hams, sugar cured	12½
Bacon	6
Lard per pound	6
Eggs per doz	10
Potatoes per bushel	90
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	23
Canned tomatoes per can	12½
Lemons per doz	05
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Small Onions per quart	